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Press Council adjudication: January 17, 2015 - 3:19AM



Glen LeLievre's cartoon judged to be offensive – compare this with the disgusting Luz cartoon at page 6.

The Press Council has considered whether its Standards of Practice were breached by a cartoon in *the Sydney Morning Herald* on 26 July 2014. It was associated with an opinion piece on the conflict in Gaza and depicted an elderly man with a large nose, wearing the distinctively Jewish head covering called a kippah or yarmulke, and sitting in an armchair emblazoned with the Star of David. He was pointing a TV remote control device at an exploding cityscape, implied to be Gaza.

The Council asked the publication to comment on whether the cartoon placed gratuitous emphasis on race or religion. It also asked the publication whether the cartoon could reasonably have been expected to cause offence and showed insufficient concern for balancing the sensibilities of some readers with the broader public interest.

In response, the publication agreed that the cartoon had placed gratuitous emphasis on the Jewishness of its subject and in doing so had inappropriately emphasised religious persuasion rather than Israeli nationality, thereby causing offence. [It pointed out that a 650-word apology had been published about a week later.](#)

The publication also pointed out that the newspaper's Editor in Chief and News Director had subsequently participated in seminars facilitated by the Jewish Board of Deputies to raise awareness about imagery that could be construed as anti-Semitic. It said further seminars were planned and would be expanded to include the newspaper's senior editorial staff.

The publication also said that a requirement for extra layers of approval had subsequently been introduced for all cartoons prior to publication.

Conclusions

The Council emphasises that cartoons are subject to its Standards of Practice. The application of those Standards however, takes account of the fact that readers can reasonably be expected to recognise that cartoons commonly use exaggeration and caricature to a considerable degree and therefore should be interpreted by them with this in mind. In this instance, the cartoon's linkage between the Jewish faith and the Israeli rocket attacks on Gaza was reasonably likely to cause great offence to many readers. A linkage with Israeli nationality might have been justifiable in the public interest, despite being likely to cause offence. But the same cannot be said of the implied linkage with the Jewish faith that arose from inclusion of the kippah and the Star of David. Accordingly the Council's Standards of Practice were breached on the ground of causing greater offence to readers' sensibilities than was justifiable in the public interest.

The Council welcomes the prominent, extensive and closely-reasoned apology by the publication and its subsequent action to reduce the risk of repetition. The Council commends this approach to other publications.

[The full Press Council adjudication can be found here.](http://www.smh.com.au/comment/press-council-adjudication-20150116-12gldx.html)
<http://www.smh.com.au/comment/press-council-adjudication-20150116-12gldx.html>

**...from PEGIDA to PEGADA and now to:
ENDGAME**
- Veranstaltung in Erfurt am, 24.01.2015
von Stephane Simon angekündigt

Stéphane Simon aus Leipzig kritisiert die Pegida-Bewegung als "System"-treu, die nur auf das **Symptom** der Islamisierung Europas eingeht, aber nicht die eigentliche **Ursache** dieser Entwicklung anspricht (und ansprechen will), nämlich die Dominanz der USA in Europa bzw. die US-Hörigkeit Europas. Nun will Stéphane Simon eine neue Demo-Bewegung ins Leben rufen: Pegada (Patriotische Europäer gegen die Amerikanisierung Europas) bzw. Endgame = Engagierte Demokraten gegen (die) Amerikanisierung Europas. Am 24. Januar um 14 Uhr in Erfurt soll es losgehen. Hat auf Facebook schon mehr als 20.000 "Gefällt mir". Schauen wir mal...
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJ90-IhScJQ> (11:30 min)

Als Franzose ist Stéphane Simon weitaus rebellischer und frecher als die meisten braven Deutschen, die wohl meinen, nur wenn man sich gegenüber der Obrigkeit lieb und artig verhalte, Argumente und Vorschläge den Herrschenden vorschlage und sich vor allem von diesen und jenen distanziere - also vor allem den bösen

"Rechten", "Nazis" und "Verschwörungstheoretikern" -, nur dann würde das System diese doch so berechtigte System-Kritik annehmen und umsetzen. Ein köstliches Beispiel dieses frechen Rebellentums von Simon hier, live in den heute-Nachrichten vom ZDF am 12. Januar 2015 um 19 Uhr. Vive la France !

<http://youtu.be/0WJxr51oz5c> (1:40 min, man achte auf die letzten 30 Sekunden)

Lügenpresse - treffender geht es nicht.

Nebenbei: Morgen Abend darf Frau Katrin Oertel von Pegida bei Günther Jauch auftreten.

https://daserste.ndr.de/quentherjauch/aktuelle_sendung/Politik-trifft-auf-Protest-Pegida-bei-GUeNTHER-JAUCH,pegida270.html Lenin hatte wohl doch recht...

Adolf Hitler, the Man who fought the Bank
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XSUGqj-7dYE>

Anti-German myths challenged in new video

By Brandon Martinez



[Ursula Haverbeck "The Greatest Problem of Our Time" w/ English Subtitles](#)

This nice little old 86-year-old German lady is breaking the law. What she says in twenty minutes in this video could land her in prison for up to ...

In a thought-provoking [new video](#), an 86-year-old German woman, Ursula Haverbeck, challenges establishment myths surrounding Germany's concentration camps during the Secord World War.

Early in the presentation, Haverbeck points out that the death total at Auschwitz has been officially lowered. Initially it was held that four million were killed in the wartime German camp, but the figure was substantially cut down in 1990, and now officially stands at

somewhere around 1.5 million, depending on whom you ask. Even the latter figure, Haverbeck notes in the video, is false. Why has there been no explanation or apology to the German people for falsely accusing them of (at least officially) 2.5 million homicides that never took place, she asks.

In addition to Auschwitz, other major German camps have undergone significant alterations to their respective body counts. Majdanek and Mauthausen were originally said to be the resting places of a combined 3.5 million Jews, but establishment sources have since conceded that less than 100,000 Jews in total died there. If anything, the winners of World War II have an uncanny knack for exaggeration. Despite these drastic reductions, establishment sources refuse to apologize or properly inform the general public of the inaccurate, and downright mythical, victim counts.

Elsewhere in the video, Haverbeck draws attention to how acts of brutality on the part of German officers in the various concentration camps were severely punished by the National Socialist regime. Several German camp commandants were tried and convicted in SS courtrooms for transgressions against prisoners, and sentenced to death. Buchenwald commandant Karl Koch is one example.

Haverbeck contends that Auschwitz, the Rosetta stone of holocaust lore, was not an extermination center, but rather an encampment constructed primarily for the purposes of forced labour. Facilities in Auschwitz that do not coincide with the "death factory" depiction so commonplace in movies and books bring the official story into question.

For instance, a swimming pool existed in Auschwitz, and it was made for the inmates, not the guards. It can be seen by anyone who simply goes there to observe it for themselves, but you'd never know it by watching Hollywood films or reading standard histories on the subject. Besides a swimming pool, Auschwitz harboured a soccer field, a library, a hospital wing, inmate lodgings, dental accommodations, a post office, a theatre, and a manifold of other amazingly normal structures and accommodations that defy the contention that the place was a macabre slaughterhouse.

Other National Socialist camps in Germany-proper and Eastern Europe had similar life-promoting facilities, the existence of which dispels the wartime rumors and post-war contrivances of the vengeful victors.

The shaving of prisoners' heads is usually portrayed as an inhumane act of barbarism on the part of the German camp administrators, as if they were methodically "prepping" their victims for slaughter. But the process was actually a standard health precaution done to prevent inmates from contracting the deadly typhus epidemic, which was carried and spread by lice.

Likewise with the "gas" supposedly used to murder millions. Most of the camps had delousing rooms where Zyklon B chemical was used to disinfect inmate clothing and mattresses — again, to prevent the spread of typhus and other diseases. There was nothing sinister or murderous about the "gas" rooms or chambers, the existence of which was manipulated and misrepresented in post-war Allied propaganda films to fit the 'homicidal' theme that the victors' intended to pin on their defeated German foes.

The extreme embellishing of the numbers and outright deceptions surrounding Germany's wartime labour and

prison camps was designed quite deliberately to lend credence to Israel's creation, hence the "never again" battle cry of the Jewish-Zionist militants who ethnically cleansed the once peaceful area of its "unwanted" (i.e., non-Jewish) inhabitants.

Haverbeck highlights the travesty that dozens of individuals are languishing in prisons across Europe for daring to tackle the "holocaust" taboo. The courageous lady ends the video by quoting revisionist scholar Germar Rudolf (himself a victim of the "thought police") who once said that our capacity to doubt and search for answers is "what makes us human."

It's about time we laid the myths of World War II to rest, for the sake of peace and prosperity for future generations.

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<http://nonalignedmedia.com/2015/01/anti-german-myths-challenged-new-video/>

Ursula Haverbeck

«The Greatest Problem of Our Time»

English Transcript

My dear fellow Germans, do you know the answer? Where did the murder by gassing of six million (or at least, millions) of Jews take place?

For five years now I have been asking this question — and waiting, in vain, for an answer.

Perhaps you will think that it is rather remarkable that I should even pose this question.

Why do I do it?

The Holocaust is self-evident, after all: everyone knows that six million Jews were gassed, above all in Auschwitz. And yet, precisely in the past twenty to twenty-five years this claim has become ever more questionable.

First, through the reduction of the number of victims in Auschwitz itself.

It was there — and this in the public news programming of ZDF TV — on the **eighth of October, 1993**, in the open view of all citizens, that the old memorial tablets with its «Four Million Murdered» were taken down and replaced with new tablets with only «About One and a Half Million.»

And in a debate afterwards, Jews, Poles and Gypsies quarrelled over who had the biggest share among these victims.

An explanation or even an apology to the German people for having, for decades, accused them with a false number was nowhere to be heard.

Secondly, through an article published by «Der Spiegel» editor Fritjof Meyer in a respected scholarly journal, namely «Osteuropa» [Eastern Europe], in **May 2002**, in which, taking note of new discoveries resulting from the emergence of previously unknown documents, etc., he comes to the conclusion that in Auschwitz itself no one at all was gassed.

And it's certainly not one and a half million either but at the most — Mr. Meyer is very careful — in a subcamp of Auschwitz, in Birkenau, and even there, outside the camp itself, in a farmhouse (the foundations of which, curiously, have only recently been discovered) around («presumably,» he says) **365,000 Jews** were gassed. That too, thus, an open question.

And amazingly Mr. Meyer has never been prosecuted or indicted or denounced to the police for «trivialization» of the Holocaust.

And thirdly — and this really is new for all of us, though it was published back in **2000** — the book «**Garrison and Commandant Orders**» from the Institute for Contemporary History, a collection of material which had been stored away in Moscow ever since Auschwitz was overrun by the Russians, by the Red Army, and which now was made available to the Institute for Contemporary History.

And already by the year 2000 the Institute for Contemporary History had deemed it necessary to publish it. This is quite a thick book, mind you, and it costs the tidy little sum, today in Euros, of €124.

But you can order it, and you can ask for it in the library too and study it there.

From these «Commandant orders» in which the instructions from the administration at Auschwitz to the guard staff were laid down complete with dates, numbers and so on, all very precise as is usual with German officialdom, telling the guards what they are to do, it emerges clearly and undeniably, plain to see, that **Auschwitz was NOT an extermination camp** but rather a work camp in which people were to be kept as fit for work as possible in order for them to work in the munitions industries which were necessary for the war effort.

Naturally, with the continuous worsening of transportation conditions and the like, and of course the events of the war itself, it became ever more difficult to care for a large number of people in such a camp but it was, and remained, a work camp and not an extermination camp.

And that's precisely what, from the beginning, those who served there have always insisted.

Now finally, one might think, there would have to be a public explanation and a reconsideration, as well, of all the trials in which Germans have been condemned because they doubted that Auschwitz was an extermination camp: here now we have the confirmation that they were right.

But once more nothing happened.

To this day some of these people are still in prison.

All that should cause any thinking person to ask the question: If people are still being imprisoned because the murder of the six million Jews is «self-evident» well then, **where were they murdered?** You need to tell us that.

And that led me to write with this question, repeatedly, to the Central Council of Jews in Germany, to whom I have written three times in succession in the last five years and asked this question; then to the German Association of Judges; to the Chief Justices of the Regional and Higher Regional Courts; to the Prosecutor General's Offices of the sixteen German States; and now also to the Ministry of Justice since I have received from these other institutions — and these are all public, official institutions — no answer to this question.

Quite plainly, none of the people written to and questioned knows where six million Jews were gassed, or even simply murdered. That leaves, for a thinking person, only one conclusion: they have no answer, there is no answer, and why?

Because there was no Holocaust.

Since this murder is supposed to be «self-evident» — as the courts to this day never tire of emphasizing and holding up to us over and over — one cannot now go on about some kind of «order to maintain secrecy» [i.e., preventing us from knowing more] and a retreat back to

a drastically reduced number of victims is also impossible for then the singularity, the uniqueness, the unforgivable scope of the greatest crime of all time would be called into question.

We need merely think of the victims of the Rhine Meadows Camps, of Dresden, Hiroshima . . . and the huge number of victims, more than **2,500,000**, during the **expulsion of the Germans from the East**.

No valid confession can be extracted by torture and no one claimed that in this concentration camp there was ever a gas chamber in which people were gassed except for [former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf] Höss, who was tortured so terribly that he afterwards said, «I would have signed anything.»

Indeed Fritjof Meyer himself noted that it is «not to be taken into account» in any reasonably fair trial when someone, after being tortured so terribly, says, «Yes, it was three million, or however many million, whatever you like, that were gassed by us.»

I think it's now becoming clear and comprehensible for us, this question which we've always wondered about: Why indeed must there be this Paragraph 130 of the German Criminal Code? In order to keep these things from being looked into too closely.

And it also becomes comprehensible that the innumerable motions to present evidence which the accused have put forward have been completely struck down and ignored.

These could only serve as evidence of something if that something happened; clearly they could serve as evidence of «nothing» — and so they had to disappear.

If we now look at world politics after 1945 it becomes clear that the Holocaust is the greatest and most enduring lie in history.

It was needed in order to finally complete the centuries-long struggle for world domination by the chosen people — that world domination was once promised to them by their god Yahweh and they believed in that promise firmly, it was their conviction.

Whether we call them Zionists, Khazars, oligarchs or globalizers, it is always the same.

World Wars I and II themselves were merely a preliminary stage for this achievement — in their view, understandably, but why, why in the view of the French, the Swiss, the Germans?

Why have German judges, whose independence is constitutionally guaranteed, gone along with that?

Why have state prosecutors, who should represent the federal government, indeed the German state, represented the interests of Israel instead? For that is what they have done in these trials.

And why have all the historians in our universities not unanimously refused to renounce their freedom of research, which likewise is guaranteed to them constitutionally?

And this poor, miseducated, lie-fed German people ... will it now turn, indignant, against those who want to relieve it of this deeply implanted belief?

Might Germans not be ready, and able, to rethink their beliefs?

The ancient Greeks used to lay such weighty questions at the feet the gods. I do the same.

Before concluding, I would like to present a much needed — even if it has been done before — definition of the question work camp / extermination camp / concentration camp.

I want to do this in order to prevent misunderstandings, and to emphasize once more that no revisionist has ever denied there were concentration camps.

Their existence is never questioned by the so-called «neo-Nazis,» as they're called today, or «right-extremists» when these want to be taken seriously.

Moreover, concentration camps were no invention of the National Socialists but were already around during the Boer War in 1900, and indeed were established by the English and they're still being set up to this day by the Americans, as for example at Guantanamo Bay.

According to the Hague Conventions on War on Land, members of an enemy nation may be interned in order to prevent espionage and the multiple, repeated Jewish declarations of war against the Third Reich since 1933 led to a situation in which, as for example Professor Ernst Nolte has established, the Third Reich was justified in treating German Jews as prisoners of war for these declarations of war had clearly demonstrated that Jewry considered itself at war with the Third Reich.

Ernst Nolte says this in his book «The Passing of the Past» [Das Vergehen der Vergangenheit] where anyone can read it on page 171 and earlier as well on page 21.

So there were German concentration camps — no revisionist has ever disputed that.

Nor is it disputed that the majority of the Jews were interned in them.

This occurred in particular following the failure of Hitler's many offers of peace to England. (See in this connection English historian Martin Allen in his book «The Hitler/Hess Deception» which you can get at any bookstore.)

These concentration camps were, in Germany, in the Third Reich, work camps — during the war.

The word «concentration camp,» however, is often used to evoke the idea of extermination — or emotionally provoke it.

With the increasing ferocity of the war, and above all with the increasing bombardment of all transport facilities — practically the entire infrastructure in Germany — through Allied bombing raids, living conditions in the concentration camps obviously became ever more difficult and not just for the German people. And likewise it has not been disputed by anyone that in German concentration camps there were incidents of cruelty and mistreatment and even of murder.

Why otherwise would four — some even say five — camp commanders have been brought before an SS tribunal with two of them even being sentenced to death?

The taking up and exposure and publication of these events has come about entirely through the efforts of the revisionists, they have never been mentioned in court.

And I ask myself if in any other state — any of the states that stood against us then in open hostility — such drastic punishments existed for the mistreatment of prisoners.

If historians meanwhile have arrived at fundamentally lower numbers of victims (for the concentration camps) that indeed does not mean that a correction was thereby made in public as well.

The saying «History is written by the victors» in no way implies that this history must correspond with the truth. We must therefore demand, now that in verifiable form, and now that these official reports and contemporary statements from the time of the Third Reich, as for example the Commandant Orders, have been made public, that at the very least there should now follow a public explanation and — I would say — an apology too from those who have spread these lies.

And finally, of necessity there must also follow a reconsideration of all these convictions based on a false claim.

In conclusion, I would like to read a quotation from Germar Rudolf, who as a young chemist made a thorough study of the chemical properties of Zyklon-B — on professional grounds — including on location in Auschwitz, something for which he had to spend three-and-a-half years in prison because his research conclusions, as a chemist, were different from so-called politically correct opinion. I would like to read this quotation from him in conclusion.

Germar Rudolf writes: «One of the important characteristics of evil is that it forbids questioning and it taboos or punishes the candid search for answers.» (I might add, punishes BY LAW.) «By prohibiting a person to ask questions and to search for answers it is denying that which makes us human. For the capacity to doubt and to search for answers to pressing problems is one of the most important attributes that distinguishes humans from animals.» Thus one can read in his «Lectures on the Holocaust,» page 12.

It is therefore urgently necessary that an official, public clarification, unencumbered by any taboo or law, be provided to the German people and to the entire world that explains what really happened in the German concentration camps. Thank you.

Subtitles by Kladderadatsch. Thanks for watching!
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<http://www.riksavisen.no/?p=16307>

Ursula Haverbeck's website is at <http://www.ursula-haverbeck.info>

Will France's free speech warriors stand up for Dieudonné M'bala M'bala?



Chris Sellek | January 16, 2015 | Last Updated: Jan 16 8:55 AM ET

The attacks in Paris unleashed the standard social media torrent of store-bought progressive contrarianism: Why don't the media focus on, why don't they call it terrorism when, what about Western aggression in — anything to

avoid expressing unqualified shock or condolence or, heaven forbid, not having anything to say. Freedom of speech comes with responsibilities, thousands intoned, sharing racist-looking *Charlie Hebdo* cartoons they hadn't

spent even a moment attempting to understand. We must defend freedom of speech, of course, but...



As France begins a massive crackdown on hate speech and terrorism-condoning, it's tough not to notice that that hasn't worked so far — FAROUK BATICHE / Agence France-Presse

Somewhat more trenchantly, many in this righteous army noted the chutzpah it took for the likes of Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu, none of whom has anything to boast about when it comes to press freedom, to march in solidarity with France under that banner.

Mind you, the freedom-of-expression banner in France itself is rather soiled. Though it was usually asked snidely and rhetorically, the most important question the armchair contrarians posed this week was: Having stood up for *Charlie Hebdo*, will the "free speech warriors" now stand up for infamous French comedian Dieudonné M'bala M'bala?

"I feel like Charlie Coulibaly," Dieudonné wrote on Facebook in the aftermath of Amedy Coulibaly's attack on Jewish patrons at a Paris supermarket. To the eyes and ears of French officialdom, this mashing of the name of the magazine and the kosher grocery store attacker amounted to supporting terrorism — a crime for which he has now been arrested.

To these eyes and ears, it's mostly just confusing. But it's easy to believe he had malevolent intent. The "racist" *Charlie Hebdo* cartoons all had the opposite intent. But while Dieudonné's humour was once seen in a similar light — his riffs on Jews were "taken as a bizarre satire, absurdist politics à la Stephen Colbert," Tom Reiss wrote in a 2007 profile in *The New Yorker* — he's mostly seen now as an anti-Semite in anti-racist clothing.

John Lichfield, writing in *The Independent*, summarizes Dieudonné's worldview: "The Jews run the world; they are responsible for the suffering of blacks and poor whites. Why? Because they have created a global monopoly of pity by manipulating the Holocaust."

That said, his odious views are up against another unsympathetic character: The French state. In 2008, Dieudonné referred to Holocaust remembrance as "memorial pornography." A judge ruled this fairly commonplace argument — that the Holocaust is relatively speaking over-memorialized — amounted to

slanderizing "a group of persons on the grounds of race, religion or origin," and fined him €7,000. Dieudonné's "jokes" used to include the likes of: "Why should I have to choose between Jews and Nazis? In all that business, I am neutral." And: "When the wind turns, I don't think he'll have time to pack a suitcase. When I hear [French journalist] Patrick Cohen talking, you see, I think of the gas chambers."

Interior Minister Manuel Valls decided all by himself that this was not humour, and effectively banned Dieudonné's shows — a dangerous exercise of discretion in any country on any subject. And it didn't even have the desired effect: Dieudonné simply replaced the offending lines with sly grins and pregnant silence, to the absolute delight of his audiences.

France is a country in which the great, now-lionized *Charlie Hebdo* itself was sued multiple times for insulting Catholics and Muslims

Indeed, as the French now prosecute a massive crackdown on hate speech and terrorism-condoning, it's tough not to notice that the legislation enabling them to do so doesn't seem to have done its job. France is a country where you can't wear a hijab in a public school, can't wear a burka in public. It's a country that convicted Brigitte Bardot of inciting racial hatred for saying it was admitting too many Muslim immigrants. And it's a country in which the great, now-lionized *Charlie Hebdo* itself was sued multiple times for insulting Catholics and Muslims.

And it's a country Jews are fleeing for Israel amidst a wave of anti-Semitic violence. It's a country that birthed Chérif and Saïd Kouachi, who murdered 12 at *Charlie Hebdo*; and Coulibaly, of course, who murdered four at Hypercacher; and Mohammed Merah, who murdered seven soldiers and Jewish civilians in Montauban and Toulouse in 2012; and who knows how many others to come. Does anyone really think tougher limits on speech would have helped? It's a question France needs to ask itself, and with new anti-terror legislation coming down the pipe in Ottawa, one we need to ask ourselves as well. The online contrarians were correct: Just because you defend someone's right to expression doesn't mean you have to "stand with" their work. It's just a neat trick not to weaken the defence if you attack the work in the same breath. A very high standard for limiting speech eliminates much of the confusion. It neutralizes the counterproductive temptation to make martyrs of people you don't like, and it decouples the content of speech from its protected status, which ought to be defended, unqualified, on principle. Dieudonné doesn't come off well in a battle of virtue with *Charlie Hebdo*, but that's beside the point: If we all want to be able to express ourselves without menace from politicians, special interest groups and terrorists, they both deserve our principled support.

National Post

Chris Selley: • cselley@nationalpost.com

Related:

*['Anti-Semitic' comic ostracized in Europe, booked in Montreal](#)

*[Today's letters: 'Dieudonné's friends know the meaning of la quenelle'](#)

*<http://news.nationalpost.com/2015/01/16/chris-selley-will-frances-free-speech-warriors-stand-up-for-dieudonne-mbala-mbala/>

Robert Faurisson on the Charlie Hebdo Debacle

Michael Hoffman asks Professor Robert Faurisson some questions

Question: I understand that the "Charlie" in *Charlie Hebdo* refers to DeGaulle. What does "Hebdo" denote or connote?

Question: Much is being made of the hardships and resentments of the *beurs*, the French citizens of North African descent from the ghetto-like *banlieues* amid a legacy of brutality against them in France, such as the allegation that on Oct. 17, 1961 around 200 Algerians were shot to death by the police in Paris and dumped into the Seine. Do these alleged memories and "bad blood" prevent the assimilation of North Africans into French society, and drive their rage against the majority culture, or has this been over-stated and if so, what is your view?

Question: What relationship — if any — have you had with the editors and cartoonists at *Charlie Hebdo*? Have you spoken or corresponded with any of them and if so, which ones and what is your assessment of them? How would you characterize the treatment of World War II revisionism ("negationism") in the pages of *Charlie Hebdo*?

Question: It appears from my reading, that *Charlie* was mainly concerned with attacking Islam and Catholicism, and not so much with Judaism and the gas chambers. Even if you were not a regular reader of *Charlie*, from your vantage inside the intellectual milieu in which you operate in France, can it be said that *Charlie* was known as a thorn in the side of the rabbis and Zionists?

Question: Certainly we must concede that the staff of *Charlie* were courageous and defiant. With this in mind, how do you explain their satire of (or lack of satire) of Judaism and the Israelis?

Question: Today the French government is posing as the champion of damned and marginalized writers, yet France has been vicious toward revisionists and outlawed even actress B. Bardot for her relatively benign statements, and attempted to prosecute *Charlie* for the Danish cartoons and of course M'bala. How do you feel concerning this hypocrisy and can you give us a few more examples of French government repression of writers and cartoonists?

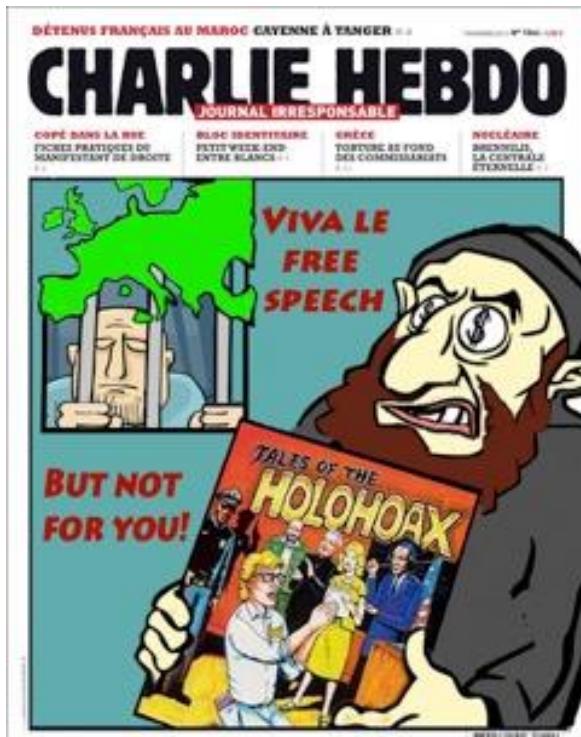
Question: Did the staff of *Charlie* ever collaborate with or help to publicize the publication (in English), "The Shock of the Month"? Is the latter publication still operating? How do you compare it with *Charlie*?

Question: Since 7 January, the English language media has made much of a "glorious French heritage" of Freedom of Speech, often referencing Voltaire. Yet Voltaire in his *Letters from England* cited the Anglo-Saxons as having a more vibrant history of freedom of expression than France. My own opinion is that France from the early modern period onward has had a generally tyrannical government proscribing freedom of expression, and alongside of that legacy, certain French writers have been perhaps the most rebellious and intractable intellectuals in the West. Here I think of Artaud, L.F. Céline, Marcel Lefebvre and Robert himself. Would you concur with my assessment: a tyranny at the top matched by an extraordinary tendency among a small number of French people to resist and defy?

Question: What is your opinion of Michel Houellebecq? His book *Submission* is being touted as dangerous to received pieties. Would you agree? If so, why or why not? What is your opinion of the value and continuing relevance (if any) of Raspail's *Camp of the Saints*, which was more racially-oriented (and can be criticized on grounds of racism), rather than exposing the suzerainty of a religion, such as Houellebecq does with Islam? Which book is more useful today?

Question: When it comes to French security, freedom and the future prospects of your nation, what is the greater peril — Judaism or Islam? Please explain.

Question: Do you have anything to add? If so please do so!



Thank you very much for your time and trouble in replying to these queries. Feel free to pass my questions on to other French people whose opinion you value and who may be willing to contribute to this dialogue.

I will send you a copy of the final publication after it appears, together with much other material I am gathering for it.

Also, see the enclosed attachment to this e-mail: someone has cobbled together a "new" issue of *Charlie*! Kind wishes,

Michael Hoffman, Idaho, USA
hoffman@revisionisthistory.org

"In 70 years, no forensic study proving the existence and operation of the 'Nazi gas chambers'!"

Dear Michael,

I admire the quality of your questions, and thank you for the understanding that you show me. I am going through one of the most difficult periods of my life and, consequently, am unable to respond as I would like. I haven't the time.

These killings in Paris – with 20 dead in all, amongst whom five Jews – rightly arouse widespread indignation but the Jewish organisations have immediately exploited this indignation for their benefit.

They forget that, in large part, it's been under the pressure of international and French Jewish organisations that France has hastily engaged in all sorts of military expeditions causing so many deaths in the Arab-Muslim world.



Robert Faurisson

They forget this country's responsibility in the creation of the bogus State of Israel – soon afterwards arming it with nuclear weapons – and in the appalling fate of the Palestinian people since at least 1948; the presence of Netanyahu in Paris and his doings there were, in themselves, an affront to an entire part of the Arab-Muslim world. **Those Jewish organisations live in anger and war; that being the case, how can they be surprised if their adversaries live in anger and war as well?**

Such killings may bring to mind a number of murders committed by Jews who subsequently became "heroes" of Jewish history. On February 25, 1994 Baruch Goldstein, an Israeli army physician armed with an assault rifle, shot dead 24 Muslim worshipers and wounded 125 at the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron before being subdued and killed there himself. **His nearby tomb is a pilgrimage site for many Jews.**

The hysteria we are witnessing now in France, in this month of January 2015, has a precedent: that of May 1990 and the "Carpentras cemetery" affair. It was the exploitation of that event that made it possible to intimidate the French parliament into passing what is

called "the Fabius-Gayssot Act" of July 13, 1990, punishing by a term of imprisonment of from one month to one year and a fine of up to 300,000 francs (now 45,000 euros), along with several other sanctions, those who dispute "the existence of crimes against humanity" (that is, essentially, crimes against Jews) as defined and punished in 1945-1946 by a body that the winners of the recent war had dared to name "International Military Tribunal" (three lies in three words) of Nuremberg.

This law, totally contrary to the French constitution, came into effect by appearing in the *Journal Officiel de la République Française* of July 14, 1990, anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. It was thanks to a televised lie of the Socialist president of parliament, Jewish millionaire Laurent Fabius (his announcement to viewers that the corpse of a Jew in the Carpentras cemetery had been taken out of a grave and impaled through the rectum with a parasol pole), that the French had been outraged. The Catholic authorities rang the great bell of Notre-Dame in Paris.

The President, Socialist François Mitterrand, led a march through the centre of the capital at the head of crowds of demonstrators. We have now, in 2015, seen the same scenario repeated in the same place, with Fabius in the front rank of "protesting" dignitaries, the Archbishop taking the initiative of ringing the cathedral's bells, the Socialist President François Hollande marching through the streets.

CHARLIE HEBDO

JOURNAL IRRESPONSABLE



An example of Charlie Hebdo degeneracy

Moreover, those Jewish organisations affect an attitude of desiring to come to the aid of freedom of opinion and expression but, in reality, what they are demanding is increased repression against "Holocaust denial".

Revisionism has made significant progress in recent years here in France, thanks especially to the Internet. Those groups therefore want censorship of the Internet, of Dieudonné (who has perhaps more than 80 legal

proceedings pending against him), of the revisionists and of a number of other unbowed men and women.

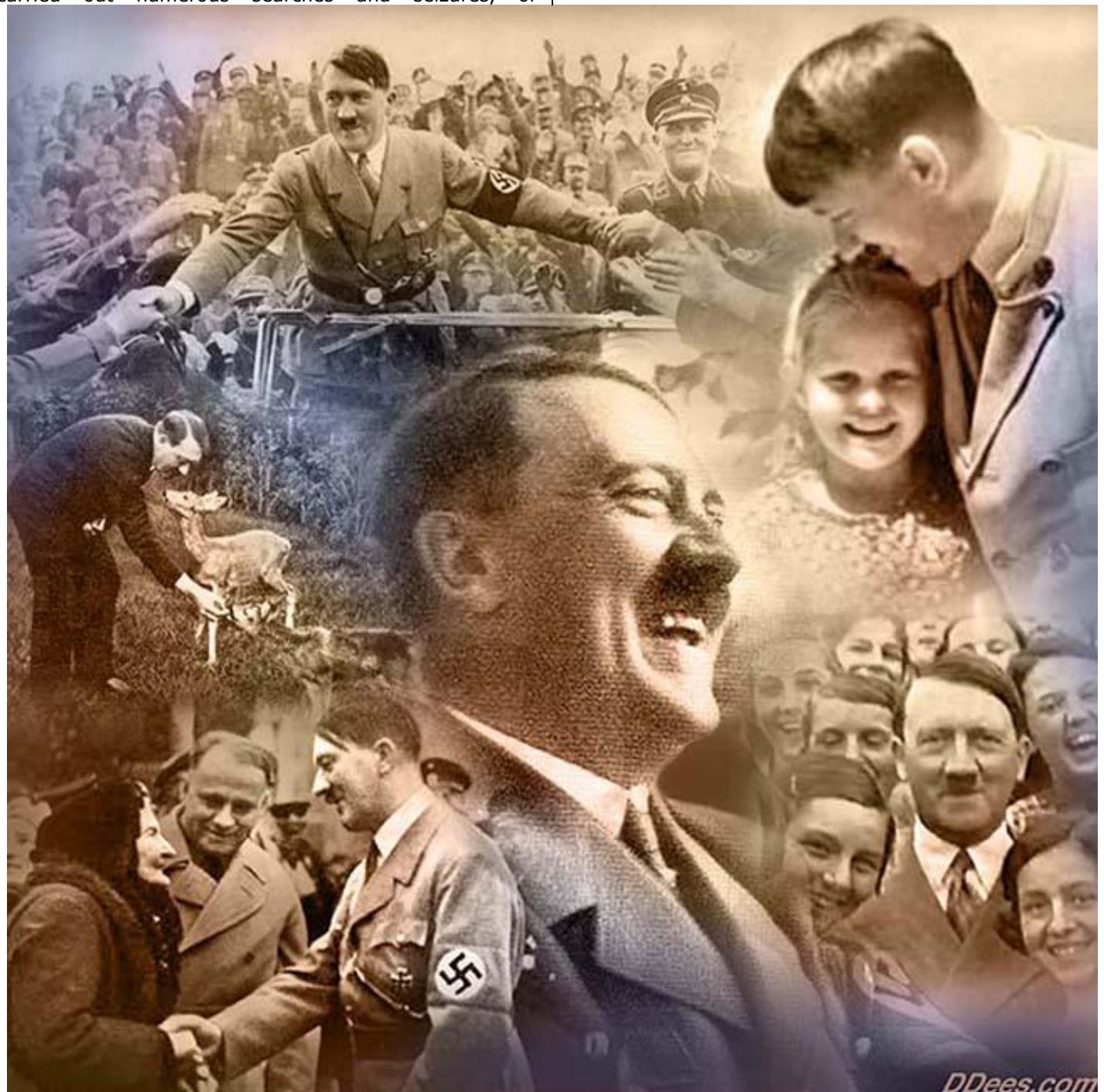
For want of time, I shall allow myself just three remarks to finish: 1) the name *Charlie-Hebdo* has, apparently, nothing to do with Charles de Gaulle; it comes, I believe, from the *Peanuts* character Charlie Brown; 2) Gayssot is the surname of a former Communist MP and government minister, and the Fabius-Gayssot Act is sometimes called the "Faurisson Law" or "Lex Faurissoniana"; I have lost count of the times I've been ordered to pay fines or damages on the grounds of this law; other revisionists have been thrown into prison or, like Vincent Reynouard, a father of nine, will be returning to prison; for my part, I've settled for ten physical assaults – of which eight in France – and the actions of the French police, who have carried out numerous searches and seizures, or

attempted seizures, at my house, and who have often REFUSED to protect me in the presence of danger; 3) I hope to be able, before long, to send you an English version of my nine-page article (with illustrations) of December 31, 2014 entitled:

In 70 years, no forensic study proving the existence and operation of the "Nazi gas chambers"!

I dedicated it to Professor Ben Zion Dinur (1884-1973), founder of Yad Vashem in 1953, forced to resign in 1959 for having preferred scientific History to Jewish Memory. I thank you, dear Michael, and congratulate you on the work you have done over so many years, and in such difficult conditions, for the just cause of historical revisionism.

**Robert Faurisson,
January 13, 2015**



Saskia Sassen's Missing Chapter

By Marc Parry, December 5, 2014, [Comments \(136\)](#)



Saskia Sassen, a professor of sociology at Columbia U., has had to reckon with her father's relationship with Adolf Eichmann. - Steve Pyke for the chronicle review

The mass murderer visited on Sundays. Nearly 60 years later, Saskia Sassen can still picture his arrival. A gaunt man in a raincoat and dark hat, with a face that seemed paralyzed in a bitter smirk, the visitor would disappear behind closed doors with her father and a tape recorder. They remained there for hours.

Sassen—now a professor of sociology at Columbia University, then a girl of about 10 growing up in Argentina—didn't know who the visitor was. She didn't know what he and her father were talking about. She knew only that her mother detested the guest, whose visits triggered hysterical arguments between her parents.

"I wanted to find out what this was," she says. "I just needed to know."

The visitor, she eventually learned, was Adolf Eichmann. And what the Nazi fugitive was doing in her home is detailed in a new book that is changing how scholars view one of the chief architects of the Holocaust.

In the late 1950s, Eichmann discussed the Holocaust in a series of recorded talks with Sassen's Dutch-born father, Willem Sassen, who had been a Nazi SS volunteer and propagandist in World War II. Bettina Stangneth, a philosopher based in Germany, draws on these and other records in ***Eichmann Before Jerusalem*** (Knopf). Her book challenges Hannah Arendt's famous depiction of Eichmann as an unthinking, nonideological bureaucrat who had simply been following orders.

But while reviews and news coverage have stressed the showdown-with-Arendt angle, Stangneth's book also illuminates another story: the little-known family history of an eminent scholar.

Saskia Sassen, 67, is an authority on globalization whose books have been translated into more than 20 languages. Her classic 1991 work, ***The Global City*** (Princeton University Press), showed how changes in the world economy were transforming major urban centers. The scholar's influence extends beyond the academy: Corporate elites listen to her, as do activists for social and political change; she socializes with celebrities from journalism (The Guardian's Alan Rusbridger), philosophy (Jürgen Habermas) and the arts (the late Susan Sontag). Sassen's Twitter account, followed by 24,000, chronicles an

itinerary of media and conference appearances that rivals a secretary of state's.

Saskia Sassen and her parents, Willem and Miep, lived in Ireland between his SS service during World War II and the family's settling in Argentina.

Her friend and Columbia colleague Ira Katznelson, president of the Social Science Research Council, says Sassen has "altered the agenda" in the social sciences and is "well known and influential on every major populated continent." Another friend, Craig Calhoun, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, praises her ability to synthesize and make sense of issues cropping up around the world. "If you wanted to say, 'Where does Saskia Sassen do fieldwork and research?'—she does it in the business-class seats of international air travel, talking to the people who happen to sit next to her."

One topic that Sassen has struggled to talk about is her father's past. She excised it from autobiographical writing. She refrained from discussing it with friends and colleagues. "This is not the subject that I am really wanting to talk about," she says. But in recent years Sassen has found herself repeatedly confronting this missing chapter of her biography, as archival records emerge and scholars, journalists, and filmmakers seek her participation in projects connected to her father's history. She declined most of the film requests. When she does talk about her Argentina years, as she did with me recently, her eyes at times moisten with emotion.

The roots of Sassen's public reckoning with her father's history date back, in part, to a prominent documentary that aired on German television in 1998.

Adolf Eichmann: The Exterminator recounted Eichmann's role in organizing the deportation of European Jewry. But what caught the attention of Stangneth was its use of rediscovered recordings from Eichmann's talks with Willem Sassen in Argentina. Stangneth decided to investigate further.

At the heart of her book is a question. How did Eichmann—whose notoriety had been reflected in nicknames like Caligula, Czar of the Jews, Manager of the Holocaust—come to be seen as a cog in the Nazi machine? To answer that, Stangneth burrows into the thicket of records he left behind during his postwar years living under a false identity in Argentina. She

emerges with a portrait of Eichmann as a master manipulator of his image—and an unrepentant murderer.

Eichmann Before Jerusalem has attracted international media attention since it first came out in German in 2011, including a September New York Times [profile](#) timed to the book's U.S. debut. That interest keeps growing. When I reached Stangneth at home in Hamburg recently, she was busy with more interviews for the release in Australia.



Courtesy Saskia Sassen

Stangneth corresponded with Saskia Sassen during her research, and **Eichmann Before Jerusalem** amounts to a minibiography of her father. It reads like spy fiction. War correspondent, novelist, actor, demagogue, bon vivant: Wilhelmus Antonius Maria Sassen played all of those roles. "If there was one constant in Sassen's life," Stangneth writes, "it was his fascination with National Socialism."

Sassen was no murderer. During the war, he joined an SS propaganda unit whose writers and broadcasters reported from the front lines of combat. In 1948 he escaped with his family to Argentina, where he linked up with a circle of local and refugee Nazis who harbored ambitious plans to "foment a revolution in Germany," Stangneth writes. One of their ventures was a kind of perverted academic symposium. Participants convened in Sassen's living room, where they debated books, gave lectures, and tried to redeem Nazism. They were particularly obsessed with discrediting what they saw as enemy propaganda about the Holocaust.

Enter Eichmann. He was invited to participate in the project because of his knowledge of Jewish affairs. But over the course of the discussions, which were recorded in 1957, Eichmann didn't help the Sassen circle distance Nazism from the Holocaust. Instead, Stangneth writes, he made a confession.

"If of the 10.3 million Jews ... we had killed 10.3 million, I would be satisfied, and would say, Good, we have destroyed an enemy," Eichmann told the group. He added, "We would have fulfilled our duty to our blood and our people and to the freedom of the peoples, if we had exterminated the most cunning intellect of all the human intellects alive today."

During these talks, Sassen felt horrified by the bloody details he learned about the concentration camps, Stangneth writes. But he was sure that Eichmann had been manipulated into organizing such crimes. Sassen's project, out of which he had hoped to write a book, eventually collapsed. Then, in 1960, Israeli agents abducted Eichmann. Rumors spread in Argentina that Sassen had betrayed him. "The German community thought, after Eichmann's kidnapping, that knowing Sassen could be a risk for your own life," Stangneth says.

On a Monday afternoon in late October, a doorman ushers me to Saskia Sassen's 12th-floor apartment overlooking New York's Washington Square Park. With her gray hair, loose blouse, and patterned skirt, she looks more like an aging hippie than an economic expert whose ideas shape the thinking of global corporate elites. After some preliminaries—coffee served, seats taken at a long wooden table at the end of her living room—we are back in Argentina, and before long back to the chaos that followed Eichmann's capture.

"I was not dominated by fear," Saskia Sassen says. "I was dominated by the fact—aha! I knew it!" She delivers three quick knocks on the table. "I knew that there was something weird going on. Because, remember, for so long I had been trying to understand why this person was coming."

Soon after his kidnapping, Eichmann's sons turned up at Sassen's house in the middle of the night. They were frantic to find their father, as Neal Bascomb relates in his 2009 book, **Hunting Eichmann**. They were also armed. Saskia Sassen's memories of that moment bubble up in fragments: Her mother trying to keep her away from the scene. Her trying to get back. Ringing phones. Other Nazis alerted. Hysteria. Her mother, terrified, wanted to take the kids to Europe. Her father refused. The Sassen home became an epicenter of activity. What happened? Who betrayed? What's next? "To me it was like adventure central," Saskia Sassen says. "I never slept. I can't remember even going to school in that period. ... After that kind of experience, a lot of these things that academics worry about—their safety, or their conditions of work—it's like child's play."

Eichmann was eventually tried in Jerusalem and hanged in 1962. Willem Sassen sold pieces of the Eichmann interviews to Life magazine. But Sassen cleverly camouflaged his relationship with Eichmann, Stangneth says, portraying himself as a journalist who met the mass murderer by chance in a pub. At home, Sassen didn't hide his political views from his precocious daughter. Father and daughter discussed the war, politics, things that weren't taught in school. Saskia Sassen proclaimed herself a Communist at age 12. "We were like two little titans having a lot of political debates," she says. "When it came to politics, we disagreed completely. And he was part of my political education, clearly."

Willem Sassen believed in a strong state. He spoke in terms of the workings of political systems, not personal beliefs. "That probably is now present in my work," Saskia Sassen says. "I'm very interested in systems."

From an early age, she was also very interested in leaving home. In 1970 she set out for the University of Notre Dame, where, despite being an illegal immigrant with no college degree, she intended to pursue graduate work. She earned a Ph.D. in economics and sociology and, over time, a reputation for producing audacious scholarship.

Sassen's first major book, **The Mobility of Labor and Capital** (Cambridge University Press, 1988), focused on international migration. At the time, globalization research was in its infancy, says William I. Robinson, a sociologist of globalization at the University of California at Santa Barbara, who has written an [overview](#) of Sassen's career.

Economists and sociologists studied how companies were becoming multinational. Separate researchers focused on the migration of people, Robinson says, attributing those flows to forces like the pull of better wages. Sassen connected those two domains of scholarship. She demonstrated how foreign investment can disrupt local communities—think, for example, of Mexican peasants displaced when a multinational firm sets up an agribusiness plantation on their land—which then generates a flow of migrants, Robinson says. And the migrants tend to move to the country or region from which the investment originated.

Sassen didn't just study migrants; she also tried to improve their lives. She got involved with Cesar Chavez's organizing of farmworkers and helped set up a child-care center for the children of migrant laborers in South Bend, Ind. That was one piece of a life active in various left-wing causes dating to the 1960s: Vietnam protests, the McGovern campaign, the Central

American solidarity movement. Her exploits, like her father's, crackle with adventure. The time she was blindfolded to meet a dubious character who had been connected to the Weathermen. The time a mob stoned her bus in Colombia. The time she smuggled evidence of napalm bombings out of El Salvador.

All of those experiences—plus her nocturnal forays into performance art—are narrated in an autobiographical essay she contributed to a 2005 book called ***The Disobedient Generation: Social Theorists in the Sixties*** (University of Chicago Press). But, as she wrote there, Sassen seldom discussed her political activities with academic colleagues.

By the early 1990s, what fellow scholars saw was the next phase of her intellectual ascent. Her second major book, ***The Global City***, examined how global economic changes were altering urban life. It focused on three hubs—New York, London, and Tokyo—that had emerged as "command centers" of the global economy.

Cities, Sassen observed, should diminish as commercial centers with the rise of technology that allows instant long-distance transactions. They hadn't. Major cities became important marketplaces for investment banking and financial trading, as well as business-to-business services like law, consulting, accounting, and advertising. The global dispersal of manufacturing and production, Sassen argued, seemed to necessitate the simultaneous centralization of certain financial operations and services. Those agglomerated in major urban centers.

When the book came out, in 1991, "everybody thought decentralization is happening—everything was leaving major cities," says Susan S. Fainstein, a senior research fellow at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. "But she argued that no, they weren't, actually, in terms of these cities that played this kind of function."

Sassen's book—a multilayered argument that unfolds over 447 chart-packed pages—caused "a whole body of research to follow in its tracks," says Fainstein. Articles and books examined the global-cities phenomenon. Conferences popped up with "Global City" in their titles. Sassen found herself in demand as a public speaker, invited to address audiences as diverse as big-city mayors and scholars of literature.

Yet even as her public profile rose over the years, she continued to wrestle privately with Willem Sassen's legacy.

There were the arguments: father-and-daughter battles that continued until shortly before his death, in 2001. At the same time, making her way in New York presented more-practical challenges.

Saskia Sassen began her academic career at Queens College, where many Orthodox Jews studied and taught. She also joined the New York Institute of the Humanities, which brought together intellectuals from a variety of backgrounds, like Susan Sontag and Joseph Brodsky, the Russian émigré poet. The people around her knew history. They knew, in particular, Hannah Arendt.

In 1963, Arendt had published *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, her much-debated account of Eichmann's trial. Willem Sassen, whose interviews came up at the trial, appears in the book. (What's more, Sassen's husband, Richard Sennett, a prominent sociologist, had studied under Arendt.)

Sassen felt on guard. She avoided mentioning Buenos Aires. "I tried not to have too many very personal friends," she says. "Because I knew that then I would have to get into histories that I didn't want to talk about."

One day, probably some time in the mid- or late 1980s, Susan Sontag asked her directly, "So what is your story in Argentina?" Sassen paused. She had been prepared for such a question. But she wasn't ready to talk.

"Complicated," she said. Sontag died in 2004. In the decade since, the relationship between Willem Sassen and Eichmann has attracted fresh scrutiny from researchers. As a result, Saskia Sassen has answered Sontag's question in a series of film and [print](#) interviews. One of the most prominent of these projects, a 2010 German [docudrama](#) called ***Eichmann's Fate***,

even features an actress depicting Saskia Sassen as a child. The film cuts between a contemporary interview with Sassen and a historical re-enactment showing the child actress opening the door of her home to the strange man in the dark hat. Sassen's appearances have elicited a slew of messages via email and social media, some of them innocuous ("Oh, I didn't know"); others more sinister (one person, alluding to a poison used in Nazi death camps, told Sassen she should take a "Zyklon shower").

"I find her very brave to make these interviews," says Bettina Stangneth, who worked on the ***Eichmann's Fate*** movie. "It's not easy to talk about such things with a camera in front of you."

But, to my surprise, Sassen hasn't seen that movie. Nor has she read Stangneth's book. And the longer I speak with Sassen about her father, the clearer it becomes that her account clashes with Stangneth's.

Willem Sassen, in his daughter's description, is a more palatable figure. A bit of a fanatic, yes. A journalist aligned with the Nazis, yes. But a man whose great passions were theater and journalism.

In ***Eichmann Before Jerusalem***, Stangneth describes how Willem Sassen grew infatuated with Hitler in his youth. She tells me how, after Eichmann's capture, Sassen protected the murderer by manipulating the transcripts of their discussions and never going public with the original recordings. (Stangneth found no evidence that Sassen had betrayed Eichmann to the Israelis.) Stangneth's book also describes how, in a 1991 interview on Argentine TV, Sassen continued to justify Josef Mengele's "experiments" on Auschwitz victims.

By contrast, Saskia Sassen tells me that her father "did not like the Nazis." She emphasizes how he clashed with Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda minister. "My father detested Hitler," she says. "He detested him."

And the Argentina circle? The dreaming of Nazi restoration? Willem Sassen's attempt to discredit "propaganda" about the Holocaust?

"That's not what I remember," she says. In her telling, Willem Sassen comes across as a mouthpiece for local Nazis. He wrote for them but ranted about them at home. The "ridiculous texts" he produced were "to have an income," she says. At another point in our conversation, Sassen says, "My father was more a journalist—a journalist wants to discover stuff—than he was pro-Nazi, actually." It's not that Stangneth is lying in her portrayal, she tells me. "But she was dealing with archives. ... She doesn't understand, in my home, what I experienced."

After our interview, Sassen resumes her hectic public schedule with a succession of appearances at events in Paris and Berlin, plus a lecture in Chicago about her latest [book](#), ***Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy*** (Harvard University Press).

Meanwhile, I try to make sense of her private and public lives, and how they might connect, by talking with people who know her. The person best positioned to help, Richard Sennett, won't discuss her family past much, except to play down its significance. "I wouldn't be so determinist about this," her husband says. "She made her own life. That's to me the story of her in her youth—that she left the moment she legally could and made a life for herself."

Susan Fainstein, who has known Sassen since her Queens College days, does see a connection between her background and her work: "I think her concern with people who are emigrants, who don't belong in any particular location, comes out of the peculiarities of her childhood."

The Harvard scholar also gives me a sense of how quiet Sassen had kept her family history. Fainstein considers Sassen a good friend. She even had Willem Sassen to dinner (a "charming elderly gentleman," as she recalls). Yet Sassen didn't tell her about his history. Only later, in part through reading about ***Eichmann Before Jerusalem***, did Fainstein, who is Jewish, come to appreciate its significance. "I wish she had told me," Fainstein says, "and given me the option of inviting him to dinner or not on that basis."

As Craig Calhoun puts it, "Most of her life, Saskia compartmentalized this a lot."

She still tries to, as I soon learn in a series of emails that reveal a different side of the scholar who had greeted me so warmly in her apartment. Yes, Sassen will play the role of Willem Sassen's daughter in Eichmann projects. But, by writing about her father at length in an article focused on her, it's as if I have crossed an invisible boundary.

The problems begin with a list she sends me of possible interviewees. Sassen tells me that she has not discussed her father with these people. They are "major public figures," she writes, and Willem Sassen "is not the subject to bring up" with them.

She informs me that the "real story" is how she managed "to become a worldwide famous scholar in spite of unusual hardships."

Stangneth, for her part, empathizes with Sassen. Germans have a lot of experience with such family stories, she says. A

child can grow up loving Grandpa, a nice man who brings gifts, only to learn that he led a death camp.

"I cannot imagine what it means to be the daughter of Willem Sassen and to be a person of such public interest like Saskia," she says.

But Stangneth also defends her depiction of Willem Sassen. She tells me that he spent most of 1960 trying to write a book about Eichmann. A few years ago, after her own book had already come out, she discovered a copy of this unfinished manuscript.

The contents were tough going. Willem Sassen had tried to convince the world that Jews weren't the real victims of German history. Eichmann was.

Marc Parry is a senior reporter at The Chronicle. Saskia Sassen wrote a letter in response to this article. [Read it here.](#)

Letters
Correspondence from Chronicle readers.
Truly a 'Missing Chapter'?
December 10, 2014

To the Editor:

I've now had a chance to read "[Saskia Sassen's Missing Chapter](#)," (*The Chronicle Review*, December 12) by Marc Parry, which refers to my relation to my father, Willem Sassen, who became a Nazi in World War II, and thereafter connected with Adolf Eichmann in Argentina. I have never denied this nor tried to hide it.

Since Hannah Arendt's *Eichmann in Jerusalem* (1963) put the relations between the two men into the public realm, I have been over the years asked about them, and about my own relations to my father. Far from being a "missing chapter" in my life, it's one which I've tried to speak out on as well as I can.

Most recently, I did an in-depth interview this summer with J.B. Silvers on the subject for a WNET and PBS documentary, "Past Reckoning," now being edited. In 2010, a film about my father and Eichmann, made by Raymond Ley (*Eichmann's End*), in which an actress plays me as a child and I do an interview as myself, was shown at the New York Film Festival, where it won a silver medal. My own Wikipedia site of course mentions my father and Eichmann.

Those of your readers who read German might like to consult an interview I gave, at the time widely reproduced, about my father and Eichmann in the June 16th, 2011 issue of *Freitag Magazine*. Long before that, I gave a long TV interview to Roelf van Til in 2005; he was by then known as the maker of the film, *The Man who Sold Eichmann and Mengele*, referring to the interviews my father published in *Time* and *Life* magazines.

I was interviewed by Willi Winkler in 2006 for his book *Der Schattenmann*, appearing in 2011, and have been interviewed by and corresponded with Bettina Stangneth for her book of 2011 which has just appeared in English. Let me conclude by thanking her for help on clarifying various aspects of my father's history.

Saskia Sassen

**Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology
Department of Sociology and Co-Chair,
Committee on Global Thought Columbia University**

The Chronicle of Higher Education
Join the discussion...
6 Comments

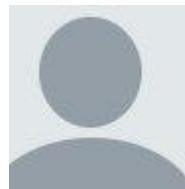
DanK48 • 16 days ago

Alles klar. Danke.

markhigbee • 14 days ago

Saskia Sassen's letter puts matters into context, in ways that the Marc Parry article failed to make clear. The fact that her

father knew Eichmann wasn't a secret at any point of her career. If one does not eagerly and often discuss a fact about one's father, it hardly means that one is covering up the truth. Parry's piece tried to make much of Saskia Sassen's apparently complex feelings about her father -- as if those feelings must be public or simple! Her dedication to human rights speaks to who Saskia Sassen is more than this allegedly "missing chapter."



Damon • 4 days ago

This response of Saskia is disingenuous, and she is simply backtracking from her interview. She notes--to take just examples--that "My father was more a journalist—a journalist wants to discover stuff—than he was pro-Nazi, actually." She claims, against all evidence, that her father "did not like the Nazis." She tells the journalist, trying to shape the narrative, that the "real story" is how she managed "to become a worldwide famous scholar in spite of unusual hardships." She tells the journalists that "major public figures" she suggests to interview do not know about her father, and by implication the journalist should not bring that up. The interviews she talks about were all not in English; not until the Stangneth book broke it open (we will see how in that light the PBS interview evolves). The Wiki article was not under her control (and one has to make the link to find out about her father's Nazism).



FToben • 2 days ago

I am always amazed how those disinterested in truth are quick on defaming others by using their favourite word, which would make sophists proud: "disingenuous". It sounds as if Talmudic dialectics is here at work - don't seek clarification but a verbal victory!

Clarity of thought and open enquiry should be the order of the day rather than those boring witch-trial exercises where the hunt for dissenters fuels the quest for knowledge.

The pathetic hunt for NAZIS (sic) merely celebrates the principle of guilt-by-association and that is anathema in a functioning democracy.

By the way, if there is an enquiry into the PBS and its ideological underpinnings, then there'll be much fretting, a la the controversy surrounding German philosopher Martin Heidegger and his association with the National Socialists. Funny that Sartre's open Communist-Marxist leanings never received much controversy but was accepted as a given.

Perhaps in this regard it is instructive to read what Lord Rothermere, owner of the *Daily Mail*, wrote in 1936: "Belief makes miracles become reality. The Germans have discovered a new and workable faith . . . created a new soul for Germany. The past two years have seen a political developments as deep and far-reaching as the great French Revolution itself. A change of this kind in the essence of a people, which concerns their inner being and external (foreign) relations, has never been achieved in history in so short a time. Germany is the new Sparta, with the same spirit of national discipline and self-devotion, which earned a few thousand inhabitants of a little Greek city-state a permanent place in history. Now it is displayed again by 67 million people, who in

many ways are the cleverest, most industrious, most high-spirited, and most vigorous people in the world..." Is it little wonder that this spirit had to be physically annihilated and demonized through a continuous barrage of lying wartime propaganda that has Germans still cowering and nurturing an unjustified guilt-complex, etc.

[S. Reyes](#) [FToben](#) • 2 days ago

So, for you Herr Toben, Sartre's Marxism & Sassen's Nazism are equivalents?

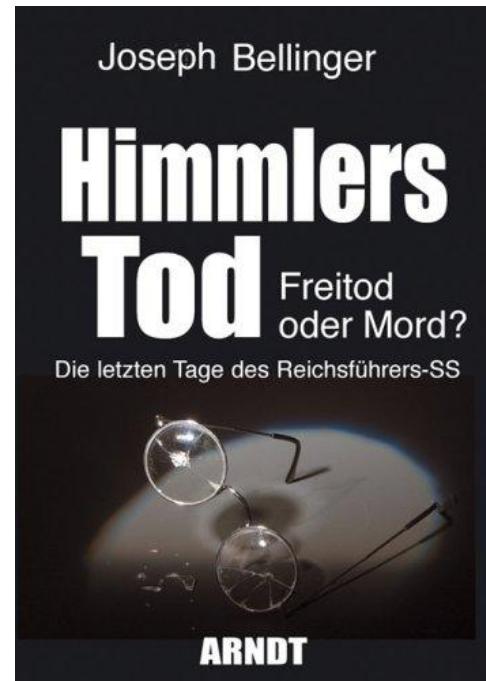


[FToben](#) [S. Reyes](#) • 2 minutes ago

Are you asking whether their look is different but are of the same value, or are equal in effect? Please clarify.

<http://chronicle.com/blogs/letters/truly-a-missing-chapter/>

From 2005 – Töben on Joseph Bellinger, 1949-2013



Joseph Bellinger's *Himmlers Tod. Freitod oder Mord? Die letzten Tage des Reichsführers-SS*

A Commentary by Fredrick Töben - 3 October 2005

Once upon a time there were three targets selected for assassination. There was the 'BIG H' – Hitler, the 'little H' – Himmler, and the 'littler H' – Heydrich, as dubbed by England's SOE, and then, there was the 'littlest h' – Höss. The first three needed to be put out of the way and the 'littlest h' was reserved as a 'defence' witness for Kaltenbrunner, as well as for other purposes. Of course Kaltenbrunner – 'little K' – also was in no position to speak for 'little H' – Himmler, which is of course exactly why he was chosen. – Joseph Bellinger, 26 September 2005

1. Preamble – setting the scene

From the outset it is important to stress that I know little about the topic on which the book's subject matter focuses. What I am aware of is the information/propaganda that 'swirls about' within our society that categorizes Heinrich Himmler as one of those 'evil Nazis'. When I began focusing full-time on the allegation that during World War Two homicidal gassings occurred in

German-controlled concentration camps, I knew that it was Heinrich Himmler who is deemed to have been the person who ultimately carried the responsibility for what is alleged to have occurred within these camps – industrial homicide!

One of my personal expectations in reviewing the book will therefore focus on what information I may find about the role played by Himmler in administering these concentration camps.

Having said that, though, I shall put aside my subjectivity and not be tempted to seek any detail, which would confirm my personal prejudices and worldview, i.e. that Himmler's death was perpetrated by the British who held him in custody when he allegedly committed suicide on 23 May 1945. It reminds me of the death of 93-year-old Rudolf Heß when he was killed by British agents at Spandau prison, Berlin, on 17 August 1987.

This latter fact alone requires me to inject a certain amount of skepticism when plowing through this historical field that has been in dispute for well over six decades. In the Heß case, the fact that it is impossible for a 93-year-old man to commit suicide by strangling himself with an electric cord, that the autopsy finding supports this claim, and that the official version of events runs counter to the autopsy report, indicates a conspiracy in this matter is alive and well – and that it extends well into our present time.

To nurture such healthy skepticism is rather imperative in view of the fact that since 1994 we have had in 2001 the 911 'terrorist attacks' on the USA – then this event being augmented recently by London 77 and 7/14, but preceded by Port Arthur massacre, Tasmania, in 1996, then Bali in 2003, going all the way back to the Oklahoma bombing, Waco, President Kennedy's assassination, and even Wayback to Pearl Harbor. If this association of events is a little far fetched, then I claim that after consciously having kept an eye on world politics for over 40 years that the interrelatedness of events is not accidental. There are patterns of behaviour that tell their own story quite clearly without needing an interpretation. I am reminded of the alleged blueprints of the homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, which do not prove the case for gassings out of themselves, but need an extra layer of interpretation imposed on them. The plans are interpreted with an ideological framework that aims to create facts on the ground where the actual blueprints do not offer such 'facts on the ground'.

That 911 is a watershed in world politics i.e. has consciously been made such by the dominant power and those that stand behind it, is now a given fact. However, the war-cry on 'terrorism and for freedom and democracy' rings hollow as the Muslim world is positioned to be the fall-guy for the New World Order, i.e. the continuation of World War Two politics. When the suspected leader of the Bali bombers received a relatively light prison sentence, embarrassingly we saw Australia's PM John Howard, Britain's PM Tony Blair and the US president George W Bush sing their protest in unison from the same song sheet. Among the more adventurous and independent-minded historians, it is now agreed that Pearl Harbor was the pretext the US needed to enter World War Two, much as the 5 March 2003 Anglo-American-Zionist claim before the UN – Iraq's 'dictator' had Weapons of Mass Destruction, WMD – was a pretext and a justification to invade Iraq to force a regime change. That four months earlier the US had already begun building its supply base extending over a 10 km area on the Arabian peninsular is one of those facts that speak for itself. Likewise the proposed attack on Iran has begun.

In the Arabic-speaking world it became a joke that stated the USA knew the names written on the receipts that sent WMDs to Iraq in the first place – namely the USA itself!

The world media quickly forgot, and failed to remind us, that the 1991 Iraq invasion was justified by a lie, and delivered to the UN by a young girl as she presented her evidence that Saddam Hussein's soldiers were ripping babies from their humidity cribs in Kuwait. Now we know that all this lying has been done to guarantee the existence of the state of Israel!

Interestingly, a not-so-new ploy accepted as a fair justification by most individuals living in western democracies is the claim that information is to be withheld from the people on grounds of national security. However, that it is a ploy/a fraud/outright deception/a lie, is also gaining ground amongst those who have been watching the emerging pattern of behaviour that now pervades world politics where gross dissembling has become the order of the day.

It remains to be seen how much of this pattern of behaviour is evident in the events that Joseph Bellinger has studied in-depth as he focuses on the last days of Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler,

and then determines if this man committed suicide or was killed by the British in the course of executing just another national security exercise, i.e. to create facts on the ground.

As an aside, the most recent myth busting example occurred in Australia when Dr Peter Stanley, historian of 25-year standing at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, refuted the long-held belief that during World War II, Japan wished to invade and occupy Australia during 1942. Dr Stanley claimed, *The Advertiser*, 8 September 2005, the invasion story cannot be maintained any longer, that it was a "pathetic" desire to exaggerate the nation's role in the war.

A common denominator in all these physical world events/happenings is that an orthodox version of events is propagated, via the world media, by governments in whose interest it is for such events to have occurred in the first place. Anyone who refuses to accept/believe the official dogma is branded a conspiracy freak. Interestingly, when hapless individuals are deemed to be a threat or are alleged to be involved with organisations now branded as terrorist organisations, such individuals are quite speedily charged with, among other things, conspiring to cause terrorist activities! The official version of events is always solidified by force of law where truth as a guiding principle/moral value becomes irrelevant. The pattern is always the same – from antiquity to today.

The official version of events always claims the 'enemy' has conspired to perpetrate violence upon those in whose interest it is to have such an event happening. It serves to justify extending official government oppression of the people under the guise of protecting them, for example, from trauma-inducing world political and economic events, which the government, in all probability, itself initiated directly or by proxy. On a local level such behaviour can be likened to any on-going protection racket – except that the criminal protection racket is honestly presented to its victims.

1.1 Jewish influence

Recently in Australia, in order to retain control of the 'terrorism' argument, the Howard government convened a conference involving 'moderate Muslim voices'. Muslim community leaders considered to be moderate in their approach were invited, and those excluded were branded as propagating extreme views. That Prime Minister, John Howard, and the leader of the opposition, Kim Beazley, are beholden to the Zionists in Australia, is a given fact. That this 'moderate' Muslim assembly will in time be fed 'Holocaust' propaganda, then be required to swear upon it as a requirement to further receive government grants is to be expected. It will be just another step in the process of establishing facts on the ground for the global war on terrorism, with the 'Holocaust' serving a useful function in weeding out those who are knowledgeable about the 'Jewish problem'.

An article in *The West Australian/Sydney Morning Herald* on 29 June 1999 is indicative of Australia's politically unbalanced and slavish subservience to matters Jewish at the expense of anything to do with national interest, never mind about matters German. The case is still worse in the USA where jesters label the nation JEWSA and New York Jew York. The capital of the USA is Tel Aviv.

Helping Kosovo was Sir Peter's last wish By Tony Stephens

Peter Abeles, the Hungarian Jew who suffered at the hands of the Nazis but survived to flourish in Australia, hoped on his deathbed to lend a hand in war-torn Kosovo. Sir Peter's background in Europe and his rise to prominence as an international transport boss were facts familiar to mourners at his funeral yesterday. But his grief over Kosovo was revealed in an emotional eulogy by former prime minister Bob Hawke. Mr Hawke offered other insights into his friend's character and beliefs.

For example, Sir Peter was far from alone in concluding that communism had failed. However, it remains unusual for a corporate leader to admit that free market forces have not got it right either. "We have to make it work better," Sir Peter had

told Mr Hawke. " We have to be more compassionate." He died on Friday, aged 75, after battling cancer. Learning if his incurable illness, Sir Peter had patted his substantial stomach and said: "You know, Bob, I thought I'd go with a heart attack and not this."

Captains of industry and several politicians and former politicians, mainly from the Labor side, joined Lady Kitty Abeles, daughters Michelle and Roberta and stepdaughter Yvonne at the Chevra Kadisha Memorial Hall in Woollahra, eastern Sydney. Opposition Leader Kim Beazley joined Mr Hawke in carrying the coffin from the hall. Other mourners included businessmen David Mortimer, John Elliott, Peter Weiss and Lachlan Murdoch. Rabbi Selwyn Franklin, of the Central Synagogue, said part of being human was living a dignified existence and rising above the status of the brute.

Mr Hawke said Sir Peter had seen his people murdered by Nazi oppressors and Australia's fair-go system was like oxygen to his lungs. "He never acquired our accent but he acquired our spirit," Mr Hawke said. Sir Peter began life in Australia as a door-to-door salesman but his phenomenal achievements made him a great Australian. TNT, the company he controlled, became the world's second biggest transport business in the 1980s, operating in 50 countries with 55,000 employees.

Mr Hawke said Sir Peter was a colossus of a man – warm, generous, erudite, brilliant, humorous and with a Rolls-Royce of a mind. He had hoped to go to Kosovo to "bring some sanity to the tragic scene".

My worry with the Howard government's initiative to bring the emerging Australian Muslim voice into view is that these well-meaning Muslim voices will most likely accept the dogma that is driving such endeavours – a propagation of the Holocaust mythology.

This serves to protect Jewish behaviour from a close critical scrutiny, especially in regards to the process of the ethnic cleansing of Palestine of its people. In time such expressed thoughts may well be considered to be inciting hatred, be antisemitic, if not outright racist, and will then become legally actionable. Already the remnant of the international political left has protested at being labeled 'antisemite' for opposing the Zionist state's existence. To date we are still free to think through the Palestinian tragedy without such mental work attracting legal sanctions, but this freedom is already curtailed in the US where the president has set up a committee that annually reviews global antisemitism, whatever that term may mean, and recently 'hate' legislation has been prepared that will possibly eliminate the 1st Amendment.

1.2 A vital clarification detour – establishing War Crimes Legislation

Such global mechanism of exercising political control is nothing new for Australia either. In order to introduce the mentality that drove the establishing of the International Military Tribunal/Nürnberg War Crimes Tribunal, IMT after World War II, Australian politicians introduced the War Crimes Amendment Bill, passed by parliament on 20 December 1988 – while most parliamentarians were either not in attendance or were asleep – which the High Court endorsed on 3 September 1991.

This set the stage for Australia to conduct its own persecution of those already delivered for judgment through the media. For example, in December 1986, two years before the legislation was enacted, the Adelaide *Advertiser* had already introduced its readers to Ivan Polyukhovich who was alleged to have committed war crimes in Ukraine – the killing, of course, of Jews! A frenzy of activity ensued and the need to enact appropriate legislation was the cry coming from Jewish Australians. After the first war crimes suspect was found, two more were found, again in Adelaide – Mikolay Berezovsky and Heinrich Wagner. Then two years after the 1993 High Court decision it was all over when a jury found Ivan Polyukhovich not guilty. Magistrate David Gurry had ruled there was not enough evidence to put Berezovsky on trial, and the Director of Public Prosecution dropped the case against Wagner on health-grounds.

For the first time in my life I had felt strongly enough to make my own placard and protest against an obvious injustice being

perpetrated on behalf of world Jewry. I had joined 89-year-old Sir Walter Crocker in a protest outside the Adelaide Magistrates' Court when the committal proceedings began against Polyukhovich on 28 October 1991. Sir Walter knew the score on the Jewish problem because he was at the UN when the partition of Palestine was implemented. He personally knew Count Folke Bernadotte and shared with him the view that the Palestinian people should also have their state.

Sir Walter reflected upon the matter in a direct way. This is what he wrote in his 1981 autobiography: ***Travelling Back. The Memoirs of Sir Walter Crocker***, ISBN 0333 33721 2:

"The creation of Israel resulted from the efforts of the Zionists, unforgettable to those who saw them on the spot, endlessly clever, uninhibited, self-confident. Their efforts resulted in what they called the Miracle of Lake Success because the UN was seated in New York, where two or three million Jews were living, the most nationalistic as well as the richest and most powerful racial-cultural concentration in the world. They dominated the mass media. The existence, let alone the rights, of the Arab majority, the two-thirds, in Palestine were completely ignored and as far as possible concealed. Driven from their homes, still unsettled thirty years later, they produced a harvest of hate which keeps the Middle East a supreme danger, one which might well trigger off the third, which would be the last, World War. At the time Israel was being imposed on Palestine, 1945-8, opposition to the Zionists, whatever justice or realism might suggest, was reduced to extreme febleness because of what the Nazis had done to the Jews. This situation persisted for years. To oppose Zionist imperialism was easily, and too often, misrepresented as anti-Semitism and favouring Nazism. This was when the number of six million Jews in the Nazi holocaust took shape, a figure now being questioned. Whatever the true figure might be, propaganda, exaggerations and confusions compounded the Palestine problem almost beyond remedy. The mental reactions and revulsions produced by the Nazis were such in America, Britain and other allied countries, and throughout most of the world, that the Palestine Arabs had no hope of getting a hearing at the UN in 1946-48.

Created in this way Israel has been bedeviled by two great failures – first, the failure to make amends to the displaced Arabs, and, second, the failure of the US and USSR to guarantee specific frontiers. Instead of defusing a dangerous situation these countries worsened it by pouring in arms year after year. At every American election candidates, with an eye on the Jewish vote, promise more arms and more aid to Israel.

Those who have kept in touch with Israel since its creation, and with the Middle East, will have had their early doubts tragically confirmed. The Jews as a race have shown more remarkable gifts perhaps than any branch of the human family, and unlike the Attic Greeks, they have also shown a gift for surviving. But as regards Israel, they have gone on showing a failure to understand how the displaced Palestinians feel, or that they have rights, or the likely fruits of Israel's policies; the more disappointing because the biggest contribution of the Jews was moral sensibility, as in their prophets. To draw attention to facts obvious to those who know the place is to run into a wall of impenetrable subjectivity and to arouse the old cat-call of being anti-Semitic. I have myself been subjected to much of this.

What is astounding is that it took the Arabs thirty years, until the 'Seventies, to see what a weapon they held over America and the West, and over most members of the UN, in their oil supplies. The short-sightedness of the West, especially of America, as regards this weapon is equally astounding." (P166-7)

I had many long conversations with Sir Walter, who informed me in detail how he and the other Australian, Sir Raphael Cilento, worked closely with Count Folke Bernadotte at the UN Secretariat during the time Israel was set up. As he stated:

"...the widespread, almost worldwide, hatred for Germany in those years, the war trials at Munich and the movie and other accounts sharpened the hatred, engendered potent sympathy for the Jews. The Zionist claims and aims for turning Palestine into a Jewish state benefited greatly as a result. To oppose the Zionists became equated to anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism

was equated to Hitler and Nazism. A very telling syllogism at that time.

Further still, the UN Secretariat itself was not only predominantly American in composition and outlook but the Jews in it (not all of whom were Zionists) amounted to about fifteen per cent of the staff, in some sections more, not a few being highly placed too.

Finally, as regards the time, 1948 was an election year in the United States. it was thought that the election would be close run. Both Republicans and Democrats therefore were taking no chances with any tactically significant sectional interests, least of all with the Jewish vote. Both parties made competing promises about Palestine.

It is with such knowledge that I firmly believe that the 911 tragedy was clearly an "insider job". I say this especially in view of the fact that four days prior to this catastrophe the UN conference at Durban, South Africa, on 'Racism, Xenophobia and related matters', ended in uproar when the Zionist plans had unraveled and Israel stood condemned as a Zionist, terrorist, racist, European colonial entity.

At the end of this commentary I have appended Joseph Bellinger's comment on Count Bernadotte, which to some extent clarifies the role played by Jewry in this whole matter.

The 911 incident dramatically and effectively reversed this condemnation, turning the Third World into "failed states" and the Muslim world into "terrorists". Only Israel profited from that orchestrated 911 tragedy. It is also an example of the US government turning upon its own people - as when sows eat their own young ones in stressful situations. The stress imposed upon the US citizens comes from the Zionists, but that does not enable citizens to play the victim of Zionist pressure. Remember, don't blame the Jews, but blame those that bend to their pressure! Had George W Bush and his Christian Zionists withheld Jewish pressure, then 911 would not have been allowed to happen.

1.3 Nothing new - media generated persecution

Just as the Australian War Crimes Trials were first publicized by the local paper, and then used to enact legislation before a sleepy parliament, our own matter - Adelaide Institute - was similarly first aired in the local paper. On 10 October 1995, the local Adelaide *Advertiser* presented a front-page feature headed: 'Adelaide the base for extremists'. Penelope Debelle then states, among other things,:

The Adelaide Institute, formerly known as Truth Missions, which distributes material claiming the Holocaust never happened.

"We are aware of an upsurge in this sort of activity in the past two or three years," the president of the Jewish Community Council of SA, Mr Normal Schueler, said yesterday. "It may be because they have got away with it." But he said community attitudes had hardened and people were no longer willing to remain passive over the "growing aggression" of right-wing groups.

The federal Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister, Senator Bolkus, said every State had a group of people with unacceptable ideas. "But a number of individuals have taken it a few steps further," he said. "They are not a growing group in numbers or influence but they are here and they are a sore on the system."...The new anti-Jewish group, the Adelaide Institute, is headed by Dr Fredrick Toben, who operates via a Norwood post office box address. The 51-year old German-born academic and schoolteacher moved from western Victoria to Adelaide last year...The Anti-semitic Holocaust-denial group run by Fredrick Toben ...has sent unsolicited, grossly offensive anti-Jewish material through the post. Tried unsuccessfully last year to show a Holocaust-denial video on Adelaide community television.

This media exposure rang warning bells for me and so we took the initiative to gain world publicity and connected to the Internet on 1 May 1996, as a form of protection.

Then on 5 July 1996, the *Courier Mail*, Brisbane, ran a definitive story on page 7:

Jews trace cyberspace 'hatred' to Australia

The Federal Government is investigating two controversial Australian-based anti-semitic Internet sites after an alert from

international Nazi-hunters, the Simon Wiesenthal Centre. The centre, renowned for its dogged pursuits of hundreds of Nazi war criminals, detected the controversial sites of far-right groups into cyberspace. After locating the sites earlier this year, the centre wrote to the Australian Embassy in Washington calling on the Attorney-General to investigate if the site breaches any local laws.

The sites, one calling itself the Adelaide Institute and the other the Al-Moharer Al-Australi, target Jewish people. Information downloaded from the Adelaide Institute says: "We are a group of individuals who are looking at the Jewish Nazi holocaust. We are worried about the fact that to date it has been impossible to reconstruct a homicidal gas chamber." Al-Moharer Al-Australi says it "wants to challenge all forms of New World Order conditioning and thought control".

Wiesenthal Centre associate dean Abraham Cooper, speaking from Los Angeles headquarters, says many "hate" groups around the world had taken to the Net in the past 18 months to reach a potential audience of 40 million. Rabbi Cooper said there were about 100 Web sites around the world promoting "hatred and mayhem". It is an unprecedeted but powerful tool that not only can be used for good but also be used for evil," he said. "Our experience has been that the authorities don't even understand the technology that well."

Rabbi Cooper said there had been numerous cases in the United States where "very bright" students had down-loaded bomb-making recipes off the Net. One science teacher in Miami "was about one second away from blowing up both himself and his school," he said. The centre, which uses the Web to promote its own cause, has set up a cyberwatch programme "not because we are opposed to computers but because we're committed to human rights".

Adelaide Institute director Fredrick Toben said last night: "We would welcome any investigation. But we would also like them to investigate Rabbi Cooper and the tradition that he comes from, namely from the Babylonian Talmud which is the ethical base that he operates on. It is sued by a certain member of the Jewish community as a guide and the Babylonian Talmud is full of filth and hatred so let him (the Rabbi) cast the first stone."

A spokesman for the federal Attorney-General Daryl Williams, confirmed the office had received the letter and claims were being investigated.

Queensland Jewish Board of Deputies Laurie Rosenblum said he regularly received complaints from Queenslanders about material on the Internet. He said there was urgent need to censor the Net. "The problem is that you have got this technology where some extremist organisation can print out stuff and transpose it and then hand it out or publish it in a newsletter," he said.

The Australian Broadcasting Authority is expected to release its guidelines control of the Internet today.

The rest has become history that ended in the Federal Court of Australia where both Mrs Olga Scully and I received a gag order that prevents us from discussing historical matters.

As far as Internet censorship is concerned, is it not sad that complaining and playing the victim has mutated many individuals' moral and intellectual courage. If one finds offensive material, is it not time to get away from the culture of complaint and initiate action - just press the delete button, or switch off! When I see a tasteless film on TV, I change channels or switch off. I do not even bother to complain about the matter to the station, something media outlets readily encourage.

Geoff Muirden has coined the acronym EPO for describing individuals who forever play the victim, thus never maturing emotionally or intellectually. EPO stands for Eternally Persecuted One.

1.4 A direct challenge

In April 1997 I visited Rabbi Abraham Cooper and challenged him on his statements, and it brought about a strange reaction from him. After cordially conversing about the importance of asking questions and seeking answers, he suddenly asked me: "Do you question the gassings?"

I replied that of course I do because I need to know how the murder weapon – the homicidal gas chambers – worked. That was the end of our conversation and he terminated the interview, leading me out of his office downstairs to the exit door, remarking about me to one of his associates, I think it was Rabbi Marvin Hier: "He's honest, that man is honest!"

A final word about a World War II legacy: The proceedings before the US military tribunal at Guantanamo Bay, directly copied from the IMT, may now also be modified. How this will affect Australian David Hicks' appearance before it is another matter because as a convert to Islam he has little sympathy flowing his way from key Australian political figures, such as Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer.

2. Now to Joseph Bellinger's best seller: *Himmlers Tod. Freitod oder Mord? Die letzten Tage des Reichsführers-SS.*

This book is written in German, so anyone wishing to read it will need to learn German, or wait until the English edition appears, hopefully soon. [The English edition never appeared. Bellinger at one time hoped David Irving would publish his book but that also hasn't happened, and Irving's Himmler book has as yet not seen the light of day, which Bellinger feared because he sensed Irving would incorporate what he, Bellinger, has written, etc.

2.1 Form - the external/visual presentation

This hard-cover book has no dust jacket, and so its 382 pages are augmented by some additional pages of information. The back cover features a photograph of Heinrich Himmler's corpse at Lüneburg together with a paragraph on the author's hypothesis that Himmler could not have committed suicide by biting on a cyanide capsule.

A small photograph and paragraph introduce the reader to the author of the book, 56-year-old New York-born Joseph Bellinger. A double spread that makes up the inside back cover features the schematic structure – *Aufbau* – of the German police, something of interest for those who find our current democratic system to be rather full of obfuscations when it comes to taking responsibility for some initiated government action. Interestingly, recently, after the Katrina New Orleans tragedy, President George W Bush stressed that ultimately he was personally responsible for any delay in getting aid to residents. The double-spread on the inside front cover has a useful map of Germany where Himmler's final 34 days and 11 stops are depicted, from 20 April at Hitler's Birthday celebrations in the Führer bunker, Berlin, to his death on 23 May 1945 at Lüneburg. Publication by ARNDT-Verlag, Postfach 3603, D-24035 Kiel, Germany. Printed in Austria. ISBN 3-88741-072-6, and further publication data can be obtained from the Deutschen Nationalbibliographie www.dnb.ddb.de

The author dedicates the book to his son, Wick.

In the middle of the book is a 16-page black-white/colour photograph section that features some never-before seen images of Himmler. That Himmler was beaten up is obvious from the photograph showing his broken nose. Most recently we have had such torture procedures confirmed – photographs of US torture at Abu Graib, Iraq, or reports from Australian Mamdouh Habib after his release from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The longest torture since World War Two is, of course, what Jews have done/are still doing to the Palestinians. There is little doubt about the horrors that befell Germans and their Axis allies as they faced the prospect of unconditional surrender in 1945.

The contents page is at the end of the book, at page 382, where 23 chapters are listed, together with a Postscript, Bibliography and Index of names, places and subject matter. In the latter we find such things as *Abwehr, Juden, Royal Dental Museum, to Zyaniid*.

The Bibliography lists 164 authors and sources, and each of the 23 chapters is extensively referenced, altogether a total of over a thousand footnotes. Interestingly, good use is made of the Internet as a source of information, and a number of URLs are given that lead the reader to websites with additional/confirming information.

Bellinger mentions Irving's books on Churchill and on Dresden, and it will be interesting to see how Irving's own book on Himmler will tackle the issue, especially in light of Irving agreeing with Martin Allen's finding of documents – that prove the Himmler murder – were indeed forgeries, something Bellinger questions and leaves open until the results of the police investigation into the issue of the alleged forgeries has been fully published. Bellinger suspects that these documents may have slipped through the control net, then had to be deactivated by placing copies of the originals in their place – a typical example of how official British history is written.

Understandably, in order to get past German censorship, Bellinger makes no reference to the two classics on the 'Holocaust': Professor Arthur Butz's 1977 published *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, and Dr Wilhelm Stäglich's 1979 published *Der Auschwitz Mythos. Legende oder Wirklichkeit*. It is particularly the latter's book that sent a chilling message through German academia, when in 1983 the University of Göttingen revoked Judge Stäglich's doctor title on account of his book discrediting academic standards. That it did indeed! From then on it was official that most German World War Two history is beyond critical analysis and a sad and pathetic conformity has spread throughout German universities – no, throughout German life – where critical voices are ruthlessly suppressed. But I am reminded of what Wilhelm Stäglich said to me in 1997 – if a hundred German judges and a thousand academic historians would only have the courage to be honest and truthful, and not fear for their livelihood, the whole 'Holocaust' edifice would crumble.

Echoes of this kind of censorship hit New Zealand's academic world when Jewish groups demanded Dr Joel Hayward have his 1993 MA degree replaced with a BA because its thesis supported Revisionist arguments. Canterbury University profusely apologized to Zealand's Jews but refused to downgrade Hayward's MA because Hayward had not been dishonest or lied about his work. Still, New Zealand's Jews have not let go of Hayward, this in spite of his abject public recanting, and he emigrated from New Zealand to Britain.

If we bear this in mind, that in Germany, and in many of the so-called western democracies, 60 years after the event, it is still a criminal matter to present a balanced view of the war years, and that archives still lock up documents stamped with 'secret', or 'never to be released', then the writing of history appears to be a mugs game.

Let's now find out if Joseph Bellinger is a mug, or has been mugged, or succeeds in shedding new light on an old controversy.

2.2 Content – the internal/thought presentation

Bellinger begins his story in classic style by introducing in his first chapter a mystery, embedded within an image of untold suffering as Germans begin to re-establish some form of social order. Anyone who is following the harrowing and tragic accounts of the Iraqi people's suffering in present Iraq, will find Bellinger's narrative riveting as he relates how the social order, 'law and order', has totally broken down and bands of desperados control the streets and countryside. Civilians and occupation personnel are regularly killed or injured as the fight for survival intensifies. Within this environment the British command in London, responding to a rumour, send Major Norman Whittaker on an extraordinary mission to Lüneburg, there to dig up, seven months after the event, a corpse. He finds it, which counters the rumour that the 'Werwolf' organisation had stolen Himmler's corpse to accord him an honourable burial. The British establishment was pleased with Whittaker's mission because it did not need any more problems. The Jews, clamouring for their state in Palestine, caused enough trouble as the British forces attempted to stem the tide of illegal Jews forcing their way into the British mandate.

Three years earlier, the US special envoy, Allen Welsh Dulles set up his office in Switzerland with the aim of making contact with the German resistance. He hoped to divide the Wehrmacht from the NSDAP and the SS, and for that he needed to cultivate Police chief and Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler with the

ultimate goal of assassinating Adolf Hitler. Dulles did have contacts to the German aristocracy, but felt it was Himmler who would be the lynch pin for bringing a regime change about in Germany.

Already in 1940 the British psychological propaganda mission began its activity under Sefton Delmer, who had an English father and an Austrian mother. In his office he had a sign taken from Germany: 'Juden sind hier unerwünscht' – Jews are not welcomed here.

This reminds me of Mannheim's state prosecutor and keen 'Nazi-hunter', Hans-Heiko Klein who sported a swastika on his office wall in the form of a stop-sign.

Delmer churned out material that aimed to sow discontent and division within the German military command and within the general population. Any imaginable trick would do – even to forge a copy of the *Völkischer Beobachter* wherein it stated that Mrs Heß and son had been sent to a mental institution, a copy of which he then handed to Rudolf Heß who had been imprisoned in England since May 1941. A further example of Delmer's aim to divide Hitler and Himmler was the production of a postage stamp that featured Himmler's profile instead of Hitler's. He fed these to envoys in neutral countries, hoping thereby to generate discord, but it did not have the desired effect. Character assassination was Delmer's specialty, and his subversive activities knew no limits – and to this day it seems that some of his war-time propaganda is still accepted as factual. Interestingly, at the end of the war the British war effort did not see the need to preserve for posterity material generated by its special operations dirty tricks disinformation units.

In our own time, after the 1991 Kuwait war fiasco, the world saw pictures of a horrible US force in action, something that would favour the peace activists. This changed when journalists in the 2003 Iraq war became 'embedded', and so almost total image control of the horrors that is war was achieved. The 'Coalition of the Willing' that invaded Iraq did so with the world media watching every move – but each image sent around the world had been vetted to generate some kind of effect that would make the invasion palatable and legitimate, which it is not. Further, Hollywood had officially been invited by President Bush to assist in this war. That some Arab-speaking television stations screened horror scenes from the war enabled the world to gain images that would have otherwise remained hidden.

There is an American, [Captain Eric May](#), who is in hot pursuit of the Bush lies about Iraq. He claims the Battle for Baghdad was a total cover-up because the actual US soldier death toll has been withheld. This act of deception offends against the age-old custom of according a soldier his final honours upon returning home in a coffin. That the Bush regime continues to offend against this tradition to this day indicates with what disdain it treats its fallen soldiers. To make matters worse, the entire US media has fallen in line with this attitude, and it is only through the Internet that the real picture emerges.

During World War II, such biased media concentration was not available to the British and US propaganda units, and assassination teams that would physically liquidate individuals within the German political/military hierarchy, could operate for longer periods of time. The Israelis have been doing this to the Palestinians for decades. Recently two British SAS soldiers, dressed as Arabs, on covert operations in Basra, Iraq, were detained by the Iraqi police. They were accused of shooting at policemen, and it is now assumed that such units are also controlled by Mossad in an attempt to destabilize Iraq as a cohesive political unit, and let it fracture into its three parts: Shiites in the south, Sunnis in the centre and Kurds in the north of Iraq.

Bellinger notes that it still isn't known who originally suggested that the top NS-leaders be executed after capture, but the impulse most likely came from No 10 Downing Street where at that time Winston Churchill resided. This undeclared policy of extra-judicial killings hardened after east European governments in exile spread horror stories about what the German occupation forces were doing with their people on the European mainland.

The primary proponent advocating these murders – summary executions – was Hugh Dalton who encouraged the people in

occupied countries to compose lists of names of those who had perpetrated 'crimes' against them, with the aim of exacting revenge after the war ended. Churchill comes across as the sinister driving force among the three Allied leaders, although Stalin set the stage with summary executions and show trials. By 1942 it was clear that the Allie leadership supported the policy of liquidating the leading personalities of the Third Reich, only failing to agree on the method how this was to be done. The Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943 stated that 'German criminals' would be extradited to the countries where they committed crimes. The Soviet Union even offered to produce conclusive evidence should that be needed to sentence someone to death, something the SU perfected in its own show trials during and after the war.

At the end of 1943 three Germans were sentenced to death for having killed thousands of Soviet citizens in gas wagons. Soviet master propagandists erred critically when they attempted to blame the Katyn Massacre on the German Armed Forces, though to this day at the Washington Holocaust Memorial Museum there is a sign that claims Germans were responsible for this massacre. By June 1944 the Allies had compiled a list of German suspects slated for execution shortly after capture.

Influence from Henry Morgenthau, of the US treasury, who vehemently hated Hitler and the Germans, turned this elimination of the German political and military elite into one of eliminating Germans as a people. And one way of doing this was by enacting retro-active laws, i.e. to criminalize that which was not a criminal act before, but under allied occupation was deemed to be a criminal act, such as actions against Jews prior to the outbreak of war in 1939.

When in spring 1945 Eisenhower invited a British parliamentary delegation to visit liberated concentration camps – Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Dachau – who then returned with their horror reports, the British public felt that men such as Himmler did not deserve any kind of trial.

It was no coincidence that on 8 August 1945 Britain finally moved away from conducting judicial murders and agreed to judicial procedures for Nazi leaders, that is, by the Americans, after the deaths of Hitler and Goebbels and three months after Himmler had been killed. Göring, of course, was already under arrest.

This above point makes it understandable why Hitler and Goebbels opted for suicide – Hitler had taken on the International financial establishment and would pay the ultimate price for it – death. He was not the first one who had done this, nor would he be the last. Many Christians revere Christ for this very reason of daring to stand up against usury.

It was after France capitulated in June 1940 that Churchill sets the course for a total war with Germany, which was meant to set Europe ablaze. He did this by forming the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and various other subordinate units, for example the MO-Moral Branch. One of their planned assassinations that did succeed was that of Reinhard Heydrich. Interestingly, there were other operations that even the British Air Force objected to. So much for the Moral Branch.

Bellinger cites example after example, which confirms his view that the 40 German peace negotiations would inevitably fail because the Allies did not wish to have peace – and in fact demanded an unconditional surrender'. It was much like the US attitude towards Iraq before the March 2003 invasion. It replicated an Allies' stance of strength, so some think. Whatever the Iraqis did as the US increased its demand upon it, Iraq could not succeed in averting the Anglo-American-Zionist invasion of their country. The pretext was delivered by Colin Powell on 5 March 2003, and it is act of deception that now fuels the anti-war movement to declare the Iraq war is illegal. The Iraq invasion pattern is similar to that used by the Allies during World War II: Iraq responds to all allegations, but the US maintained its course and WMDs remain the reason for the invasion, never mind that this pretext was proven to be wrong before the invasion began in March 2003.

Likewise, Winston Churchill, in perfected cant, addressed parliament on 2 August 1944 and distanced himself from any plans to assassinate enemy leaders. This reminds me of how the

American evangelist Roberts recently called on the US to assassinate President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela because Chavez refuses to bow to the US. Later on his Internet website Roberts apologized for having made such a statement, but an apology is too late because such incitement will have the desired effect within the population.

By 1941 both Britain and the Soviet Union were looking towards the USA for support against Germany. And in the US the Jew, Bernard Baruch, was already siding with Britain against Germany. The Soviet Union exploited the Jewish matter and already in 1941 propagated the story that Germany had already killed millions of Jews. Stalin's propagandist Ilja Ehrenburg connected the Jewish element and claimed that Hitler hated the Jews and he appealed to World Jewry, as a Russian writer and as a Jew" - and one can hear Talmudic exhortations to vengeance in his speeches...

In the US the *America First Committee* objected to US involvement - its leaders, e.g. Charles Lindbergh were viciously smeared by Roosevelt - a parallel is noticeable in the post-9/11 Bush Iraq-invasion war on terrorism, and how its opponents are smeared, for example the Washington Cindy Sheehan-led protest on 24 September 2005.

Chapter VII is headed 'Himmler's Achilles heel', which portrays the intrigues surrounding Himmler and his effort to have the anti-German propaganda, especially against his SS, toned down if not switched off, by him agreeing to exchange Jews for goods. The Allies' plans to try Germany's political elite for war crimes was well known to Himmler and so he was not averse to individuals suggesting he make contact with the Americans via Sweden - vice president of Sweden's Red Cross, Count Folke Bernadotte. However, Himmler's loyalty to Hitler prevented him from taking things further.

3. Conclusion and Postscript

Bellinger continues his detailed narrative, referencing each important matter. I shall end this commentary by skipping to the end of the book. In the final chapters Bellinger supports his thesis in meticulous detail: 'Das Ende Heinrich Himmels', 'Die Autopsie', 'Das Geheimnis', 'Nach der Schlacht'.

Here the reader learns the names, the places and the events that led to British intelligence officers killing the feared Heinrich Himmler. Bellinger answers all the what, how, when, where and why questions. In particular the Allies feared that a Himmler alive would not be the end of the Werwolf organisation.

In the 'Postscript' Bellinger discusses the sensational material unearthed in the London Public Record Office by English historian, Martin Allen. It is not sensational for Bellinger because this material merely supports his thesis that Himmler was killed by the British. Even if it turns out to be forged material, Bellinger's thesis stands independently of such material because he has proved the evidentiary fact of murder and also provided the motive - as well elaborated on the consequences flowing from those acts not only for Germany but for most of Eastern Europe.

Scotland Yard detectives are still investigating how anyone could have come into the London (Kew) Public Record Office, take original documents out, have them copied, then return to reinsert them.

Bellinger rightly asks: In whose interest is it to negate the thesis that British Intelligence, with Churchill's' knowledge kept on stringing along German leaders into believing that Britain was interested in a negotiated peace?

Of related interest is the storm still brewing over Martin Allen's own book *Himmler's Secret War*, published in May 2005. There is also Richard Ingrams, the son of Leonard Ingrams the man who, according to Martin Allen, killed Himmler. Ingrams protests profusely about his father's implicit involvement in Martin's thesis: "a disgrace and a vicious slur on my father" - *Telegraph*, 1 August 2005.

Allen supports Bellinger's thesis that the plot was hatched by two senior Foreign Officers, John Wheeler-Bennett and Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart. Churchill had set up the dirty tricks unit, Special Operations Executive (SOE) that was supposed to "set Europe ablaze". Its head, Earl of Selborne, supported the

assassination of Germany's political leaders. This British dirty-tricks tradition is evident in the current troubles in Iraq.

While the German peace attempts with Britain never ended, it is remarkable to note the details of the Seven Point Peace Plan of autumn 1940, conveyed through the Papal Nuncio in Madrid to Sir Samuel Hall. This plan virtually gave the US all it wanted, including Germany paying for reparations. But Churchill did not want peace because he knew Great Britain could not win the European war but that if the war could be prolonged, Britain and its Allies would win the world war. Hence the Fictional Peace Faction was formed to deceive Hitler in entering into peace negotiations. During 1940-41 Hitler and Hess were targeted, then in 1942-44 it was Himmler's turn. All this, it was hoped, would unbalance Hitler's war strategy.

The above infers a vital matter for Revisionists: it is the British, and not the Americans, who still control the Auschwitz gassing story. Also, it explains why the British killed Rudolf Hess. His release, as the Soviet Union was prepared to agree to, would open up the scene within Britain where the pro-Hitler groups have effectively been silenced and hidden and 'protected' from general view. But not only! I dare venture to say that the British are also proxying for Jewish and international capitalist interests which both have an interest in keeping the lid on the 'Holocaust' thereby further neutralizing Germany's bid for political normalcy to return, rather than being an occupied country sixty years after the event.

In a private conversation with me, historian Joseph Bellinger stated:

Men like Himmler had been earmarked for elimination by the British government quite early in the game and they set him up like a house of cards and betrayed him in the end, and silenced him for good.

From personal legal experience I know that Bellinger's thesis is based on sound common sense. The British never intended to allow a man like Heinrich Himmler the opportunity to present his case in a public trial. We see how Serbian Slobodan Milosevic is being treated before that Soros-sponsored military tribunal at Den Hague - with contempt for any semblance of judicial integrity. Fortunately for him, the world media has fractured into mainstream and alternate - the latter gives us information closer to truth than the former's attempt at suppressing it.

This book is a MUST book for all those who seek historical truth.

4. Joseph Bellinger: Clarification of the role played by Count Folke Bernadotte

One matter that did not appear in the book was the role played by Count Folke Bernadotte who together with Sir Walter Crocker, et al, wished to help the Palestinians establish their own country/territory. All this was cut short with his assassination.

Three years after the war in Europe had officially ended, Count Bernadotte was once again thrust into the public limelight due to his appointment as United Nations mediator to the troubled middle east. His task of easing tensions and averting hostilities between Arabs and Jews was in effect doomed by the fortunes of fate from the onset of his mission, despite his noblest intentions.

According to the account given by James C McDonald, America's first ambassador to Israel, Bernadotte's suggestions regarding the partition of Jerusalem and the territories which formed part of the Negev desert had aroused the ire of Jews who had survived the conflict in Europe. Refused sanctuary by countless nations during the course of the Second World War, these remnants of long established European Jewish communities vowed to never again be placed in the position where they would be subjected to the whims of other nations. Determined to forge a nation of their own through the sweat of their brow and the blood of their dead, the Israelis viewed any attempt to reapportion territory in the middle east as a threat to their national existence, as seen from the perspective of Ambassador McDonald:

"In Israel great bitterness was being expressed over Count Bernadotte's suggestion that the Jews give up part of the Negev - the great southern desert of Palestine, which had been

awarded them in the partition solution-for part of the Galilee, and that Jerusalem be placed under the rule of King Abdullah of Jordan. Even as I was aboard ship this last suggestion had precipitated a crisis. My third day out of New York, on July 26th, the Israel Government announced that New Jerusalem had now become an Israel-occupied territory under a Jewish Military Governor. This was obviously the answer to Bernadotte.^[1] As America's first Ambassador to Israel, McDonald felt it was in his interest to arrange for a meeting as soon as possible with Count Bernadotte, in order to assess his personality and capabilities. Thus, McDonald's assessment of Bernadotte's character is of interest:

"As we discussed various matters, I could not help but feel that Bernadotte, speaking here with such charm and cheerfulness, was in truth a tragic figure. He was working with forces beyond his control, and whose violence he underestimated; with all his nobility of character...he had blundered fatally in suggesting, even tentatively, that Jerusalem become an Arab capital. Internationalization of the ancient Jewish capital was bad enough; but to turn it over to Abdullah, to make it Moslem-as an "award for Arab aggression against Israel," as the Jews saw it - this was so offensive to the Israelis as to be incredible. It had destroyed the Israelis last hope in the Mediator."^[2]

For his part, Bernadotte felt that he had every reason to feel moderately satisfied with what had been accomplished in the short interval following his arrival in the mid-east as a special UN mediator. The Count was particularly proud of the fact that he had been able to secure a cease fire agreement between the Arabs and the Israelis on 9 June, 1948. Unfortunately the truce lasted no longer than two weeks, after it was charged that Israelis had used the terms and benefits of the truce to their own advantage by smuggling arms out of ports and into the hands of the Israeli defense forces. On the other hand, the Israelis were expecting to be attacked by the hostile Arab nations at any moment. Distrustful of the Count's motives, extremists in the Israeli underground launched a series of attacks aimed at the character of Bernadotte himself.

Articles appeared in the Zionist press which alleged that Bernadotte's negotiations with Heinrich Himmler were in fact of dubious substance and less than noble. In turn, Bernadotte complained that "the Jewish Press made very violent attacks on me" after having read sly innuendoes suggesting that he was a crypto-Nazi. On this point Bernadotte confided to his diary, "It was unjust to cast aspersions on me, my work having been the means of saving the lives of about 10,000 Jews."

Nonetheless Bernadotte's protests were all to no avail. Charges and counter-charges had poisoned the air to such a degree that any meaningful dialogue or attempts at rapprochement were impossible. Whether by sinister design or simply as a result of an irresponsible wagging tongue, rumors soon surfaced which accused the Count of being a British Agent - the exact same charge which Kaltenbrunner had once leveled at him during the course of his negotiations with Himmler. The animosity and ill-will which these and similar rumors engendered were duly recorded with alarm by James McDonald in his official diary, wherein he wrote:

"Tension was vividly brought home...when John J. McDonald (no relation to James) called upon me. He was greatly disturbed. He had been in a Jerusalem cafe' when a group of terrorists^{[1][3]} came up to him, threatened him openly and warned him that the United States "would not be permitted to replace Britain and that this would soon be made unmistakably clear." He also reported that there had been open threats made in Jerusalem against Bernadotte as an allegedly British agent. Cummings, who had been frequenting the Sternist haunts with his "girl friend" also had disquieting news for me. Something was going on, he said. Somehow he had the impression that preparations were being made for a violent blow somewhere."^[3]

McDonald's fears for Bernadotte's safety increased palpably after a conversation which took place on 4 September, 1948 with Barley Crum, a member of the Anglo-American Committee. McDonald later confided in his diary, "At teatime Barley Crum and I talked for more than an hour about his recent meeting

with the man who is said to be the new leader of the Sternists....According to Bart, the new Sternist is a man in his thirties, a combination of mystic and fanatic, insensitivity to reason, convinced that the United States is now replacing Great Britain as a potential oppressor of Israel, and that only through direct action can the United States and the world be convinced this will not be tolerated....When Bart referred to the tragedy of Lord Moyne, the British Minister-Resident in Cairo who was assassinated by two Sternists youths in 1944, and the particularly unpleasant effects upon world opinion because Lord Moyne had been friendly to the Zionist aspirations, the Sternist leader replied, ":It made it all the more telling-a demonstration when the victim is a friend."^[4]

Thirteen days later, McDonald's worst fears were confirmed in one of the most tragic events of the post-war period. On the day in question, Count Bernadotte was traveling in a convoy of three cars en route to the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

While passing through the Stern controlled section of Jerusalem known as the Rahavia, their convoy was suddenly passed by a Jeep occupied by four men wearing Israeli army uniforms. The passing vehicle raced ahead of them and lurched to a stop next to a narrow strip of road which was partially blocked by a mound of debris. When the vehicles escorting Bernadotte ground to a halt, two men jumped out of the jeep whilst two remained behind. Significantly, the driver remained behind the wheel of the vehicle, with the engine still running.

However, no one in Bernadotte's convoy appeared to be apprehensive, due to the fact that security checks in the region were a matter of routine. That illusion was soon dispelled when one of the two men suddenly opened fire on the tires of the lead vehicle. Quickly peering into the vehicle, the man raced ahead to view the occupants of the accompanying vehicles. Obviously, he was looking for someone in particular. As one of the assassins nervously peered into the vehicle containing Count Bernadotte and Colonel Andre Serat, he opened fire, striking both victims in the chest. Serat, an official French observer sent to Jerusalem on behalf of the United Nations, died instantly, while Bernadotte lingered on for a few minutes, and then expired. Having completed their mission, the two assassins turned and fled. None of the passengers in Bernadotte's convoy had been armed. It shall undoubtedly remain one of the strange quirks of history that Bernadotte was able to walk out of the inferno of Nazi Germany unscathed only to perish in Daniel's Lion Den.

Immediately after having been informed of the shooting, McDonald raced over under heavy security to the house of Ben Gurion's advisor, Moshe Sharrett. McDonald described the dramatic scene as follows:

"We met the Foreign Minister with Reuven Shiloah, Ben Gurion's advisor; Sharrett, as if he had seen a ghost, was ashen gray and seemed to have aged a decade in the twenty-four hours since I had last seen him in the same room, a carefree host.. Sharrett began, choking with emotion as he spoke. It was impossible for him adequately to express his Government's and his own horror at what had happened....The Government was acting swiftly, Sharrett went on. "We have ordered the immediate arrest of all members of the Sternists, with instructions to shoot in case of resistance," he said....We are setting up the most rigid search for the assassins and their accomplices, and we shall execute justice at the moment guilt is proved."^[5]

Unfortunately, by the time guilt was proved, the punishment which had been promised turned out to be a mockery of justice. Two men had been murdered, and two men had been apprehended, charged, and convicted. When the case finally came before the Israeli Courts, the two men convicted of the crime were sentenced to eight and five years imprisonment, respectively. Within hours of the verdict, however, the two men had been released from custody and escorted in triumph to a magnificent banquet where they were accorded a hero's welcome.

Perhaps the most enduring indignity of all consisted in the sardonic fact that the coffin bearing the bullet-ridden corpse of Folke Bernadotte was returned to his family on the occasion of his wife's birthday.

[1] McDonald, James G., "My Mission in Israel," Simon and Schuster, 1951, p. 21.

[2] Ibid., p. 67.

[3] The described terrorists were suspected at the time of belonging to either the Irgun or Stern gangs.

[4] Ibid., p. 68.

[5] Ibid., p. 70

[6] Ibid., p. 76.

[**"Durch Himmler's Tod blieben wichtige Antworten aus"**](#)

[**The Big Lie**](#)

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http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/Dissenters1/Toben/toben_bellinger.htm

Europe's Last Jews

Diaspora Goes on the Defensive Amid Anti-Semitism

By [Deborah E. Lipstadt](#)

Published December 23, 2014, issue of [December 26, 2014](#).



[When she visited Professor Robert Faurisson in France, he asked her: 'Are you married?' to which she replied: 'No!' – ed. AI.]

This has been a tough year for Jews.

But you've heard that before. I used to attend a synagogue where every Yom Kippur the rabbi, as part of his Israeli Bonds appeal, would begin by bemoaning what a bad year it had been. Each year things were worse than before. The problem? They weren't.

The rabbi, however, may have Jewish tradition on his side. In 1948 Professor Simon Rawidowicz argued in his seminal essay, "Israel: The Ever Dying People," that, while the world has many views of the Jewish people, Jews have but one view of themselves, "that of a being constantly on the verge of ceasing to be, of disappearing." Rawidowicz argued that for millennia Jews have been pessimistic about the future. "Each generation grieved, not only for itself, but [for]... the future." Abraham, writers of the Mishnah, Talmudic sages, and Maimonides all thought themselves the last link in the tradition. Secularists felt similarly. The poet laureates of the Jewish Enlightenment Y. L. Gordon and Hayim Nachman Bialik both feared that in the future no one would be left to read their poetry and share their love for the Jewish people.

This may well be the Jewish default position. We worry about the worst. And by so doing we are always prepared for any disaster that might confront us.

Yet this year the pessimism may be justified. We have seen a precipitous rise in anti-Semitism, particularly — but not only — in Europe. As I related in these pages not long ago, I recently met with Jews from an array of European countries. Young, educated, multi-lingual, and well put together, they exuded an air of success and security. They all — to a person — expressed a common theme. They no longer felt as comfortable as they once had. Whether it was Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany or any other country, they all spoke of feeling less "at home."

What scared these young people most were the doubts they harbored as to whether they could depend on the police and other authorities to protect them. If there was a major crime — such as the murders at the Brussels Jewish Museum — they knew then the police would take it seriously and react. It was the small daily indignities — getting screamed at in the street, pushed off the sidewalk, or assaulted in some fashion as they walk to a synagogue — which were beginning to take their toll. But there were other little stabs as well. The well educated colleague who made an anti-Semitic crack without even recognizing it as such.

They all knew the European campus scene well and, to a person, they reported the same thing. Students were choosing not to join Jewish student organizations. Affiliating Jewishly was increasingly becoming a burden. It meant, as one young woman observed, "defending Israel and being subjected to anti-Semitism." For her and her friends, it's not "the way they want to experience their years at university. It's all about defending. There is nothing positive about it."

Admittedly, most of these conversations took place as part of the Berlin meeting on anti-Semitism organized by the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe. The topic of the gathering was anti-Semitism. I stress that because it would be too easy to ignore the continued resiliency of many European Jewish communities. There are exciting things happening in these communities and it would be terribly wrong to write them off. These communities are not going away.

What then about the United States? Here there has been no upsurge in the open anti-Semitism we see in Europe. Jewish schools have not had to caution their students against wearing kippot.

The one place where things are unsettling is the university campus. I do not subscribe to the notion that the campus is a "hotbed of anti-Semitism." That is hyperbolic and simply incorrect. Campus communities openly decry overt anti-Semitic acts and unite to condemn them. However, campus coalitions of those supporting the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement are multiplying. BDS masquerades as being critical of Israel's political position but it is, at its heart, calling for Israel's destruction. (Many of the well-meaning adherents to BDS have naively blinded themselves to this reality.) BDS is not the only problem. The default position on campus is "Israel is wrong." The variable is how wrong.

We won't witness a rash of anti-Semitic acts on campus. That's not how campuses operate. But I do worry that new students will simply opt out of joining Hillel or affiliating with other Jewish organizations because, like their European brethren, it will increasingly mean being on the defensive.

I may be unduly pessimistic but, if so, I will be adhering at least to a venerable Jewish tradition.

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Holocaust

Denial.

<http://forward.com/articles/211459/europe-s-last-jews/#ixzz3MnnAusV5>

An analyst debates whether US WWII nuke attack is war crime

BY BRANDON MARTINEZ, Tuesday January 6, 2015 9:1AM

A Russian official recently called for an international investigation into the United States' twin nuclear attacks upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the Second World War, a bloodthirsty act of sadistic malice which extinguished the lives of hundreds of thousands of Japanese civilians in a fiery hell-storm.

Russia's Lower House speaker, Sergey Naryshkin, insisted that the US be charged with a crime against humanity for that unspeakable and senseless undertaking of mass human slaughter.

"I think we should discuss this topic [of Hiroshima and Nagasaki] together with lawyers and specialists in international law – for crimes against humanity have no statute of limitation," Naryshkin said in a public speech. "The nuclear bombing of two peaceful cities was a pure act of intimidation resulting in the deaths of several thousand Japanese civilians. Let us get back to this issue within the next year," he added.

There has never been any justice for the Japanese victims of the American-inflicted atomic holocaust. The wicked American masterminds of the atrocity are long dead, having lived out their lives of luxury without any remorse or guilt. Shortly following Japan's surrender in 1945, the vindictive and arrogant American conquerors initiated a series of show trials, later dubbed the "Tokyo Trials," which resulted in the indictment and subsequent execution of a good portion of Japan's military and political leadership.

Much like the sham "Nuremberg Trials" in Germany where proper legal codes and standards of evidence were scandalously discarded and replaced with Stalinist chicanery, Japan was also falsely accused in the Tokyo Trials of a number of outrages so as to create a false distinction between Allied misconduct and that of its defeated opponents.

Axis generals and politicians were hung in the gallows for committing no worse crimes than their Allied executioners, yet not a single American, British, French or Soviet official who unleashed brutal campaigns of civilian carnage have ever faced the music for their foul deeds.

After every major war, victors justice and victors history always win the day. Those who win the war customarily scapegoat their vanquished foes for every calamity under the sun, embellishing and exaggerating the crimes of their adversaries as a means of whitewashing their own. World War II is no exception. Hollywood's bastardization of WWII history, with its obligatory overemphasis of alleged "Nazi" war crimes and endless "holocaust" adaptations, is a deliberate attempt by the victorious powers to suppress the reality of Allied barbarism and the secret agenda of Allied leaders to aid and abet the Jewish-Zionist seizure and ethnic cleansing of Palestine after the war.

"Six million," was the frenzied Zionist war cry as they wielded British and American weaponry to depopulate more than 500 Palestinian villages, burning them to the ground. "Never again," the Jewish-Zionist militants chanted while slaying innocent Arab

women and children in the name of Yahweh and the mythical 'six million' martyrs. It is this hideous transgression against the Palestinian people that must be drowned underneath a tidal wave of documentaries, 'survivor memoirs' and fictionalized flicks on the big screen.

Even though Russia rightly condemns the US for its murderous activities during WWII, Moscow is not a guiltless party in the bloody affair. The Russians are playing a schizoid double game of glorifying their own sordid role in WWII whilst condemning America's equally barbarous contribution to the bloodshed. Russia's leaders continue to promote preposterous war myths about the Soviet Union's 'benevolent' and 'heroic' role in "defeating fascism," but the truth is that Stalin and his NKVD henchmen laid waste to more human souls than Hitler and Mussolini could even dream of. Over the course of his 30-year iron rule, Stalin and his predominantly Jewish secret police murdered and enslaved more than 40 million people.

In a 1998 Toronto Sun column, journalist Eric Margolis observed that, "The British-U.S. alliance with Stalin [during WWII] made them his partners in crime. Roosevelt and Churchill helped preserve history's most murderous regime, to which they handed over half of Europe in 1945. After the war, the left tried to cover up Soviet genocide. Jean-Paul Sartre denied the gulag even existed. For the western Allies, Nazism was the only evil; they could not admit being allied to mass murderers. For the Soviets, promoting the Jewish Holocaust perpetuated anti-fascism and masked their own crimes."

The hubris and hypocrisy of 'the victors' continues to manifest in new ways. While today's quisling German authorities continuously hunt down elderly German men for acting as guards at prison camps during WWII, American and Israeli psychopaths conduct wars of aggression and perpetrate false flag terrorism with impunity.

Enforcing German and Japanese war guilt is a self-serving ruse by interested parties, principally American and Zionist imperialists, to distract the masses from the hidden truths about the Second World War which, if exposed widely, could cause the US-Israeli imperium to crumble like a house of cards.

Analyst Brandon Martinez is an independent writer and journalist from Canada who specializes in foreign policy issues, international affairs and 20th and 21st century history. For years he has written on Zionism, Israel-Palestine, American and Canadian foreign policy, war, terrorism and deception in media and politics. His articles and analysis have appeared on Press TV, Veterans News Now, Media With Conscience News, Whatsupic, Intifada Palestine, Information Clearing House, What Really Happened, and other alternative media outlets. He is the co-founder of Non-Aligned Media and the author of the 2014 book *Grand Deceptions: Zionist Intrigue in the 20th and 21st Centuries*.

<http://www.presstv.ir/Detail/2015/01/06/391861/Russia-wants-US-tried-for-nuke-attacks>

Why African Men Are So Weak?



By: [Mawuna Remarque KOUTONIN](#)
Saturday, May 31st, 2014 at 3:57 pm.

They get abused, picked on, harassed, enslaved by everyone! They have poor and weak nations! They hold no power as a race even though they are one of the biggest and oldest races on the planet.... Why is that? Regardless of the reasons ... the facts are ...African men

are weak. They are coward. They have no balls. Their balls are not hard enough. They can't defend their women, their land. They refuse to fight. They are afraid. Cowards men of Africa. The only reputation they have is for having big Dick! They'd do anything possible to

escape their responsibility to fight their enemies. They think praying some God in a sky will miraculously save them!

If God would save any nation by miraculous intervention, why then Israel, the chosen nation of God, has an army? During the last 60 year, the West has lost all their wars in Asia, because Asian men are willing to fight, and defend their lands and culture, and they have learned how to structure their society to be impermeable to foreign invasions!

America has sent 150 000 soldiers in Afghanistan, with tens of other western countries armies, with the latest weapons and drones, but the determination of the afghan fighters made them understand that can't win. Now they are leaving tails between broken legs!

With less than 500 French soldiers (don't laugh), France is controlling Côte d'Ivoire a nation of over 20 millions people!

African man, harden your balls, get ready to fight. You Can't Keep what You can NOT Defend!

About Mawuna Remarque KOUTONIN

Mawuna Koutonin is a world peace activist who relentlessly works to empower people to express their full potential and pursue their dreams, regardless of their background. He is the Editor of SiliconAfrica.com, Founder of Goodbuzz.net, and Social activist for Africa Renaissance. Koutonin's ultimate dream is to open a world-class human potential development school in Africa in 2017. If you are interested in learning more about this venture or Koutonin's other projects, you can reach him directly by emailing at mk@linkcrafter.com
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